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President Sees a Limit In Trade Help for Allies Lowering Expectations for G-7 Summit, Clinton Says 'Attitude' Is Key to Talks

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Friday that the United States is already fulfilling its obligation to enhance the global economy, and "there is a limit" to what it can do for Europe and Japan economically.

United States is failing to provide strong world leadership. If there is a perception among U.S. allies of such a failing, especially in Europe, he said, it is only because Europeans see in the grip of economic insecurity and because he has only been president five months.



SUMMIT SECURITY — Police frogmen on a security operation near Tokyo's airport in preparation for the Group of Seven talks.

Haiti General Accepts Plan For Return Of Aristide

NEW YORK — The leader of the military coup in Haiti that removed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide from power agreed on Friday to a United Nations plan to restore democracy in the country, his spokesman said.

U.S. Cuts Growth Forecast As Jobs Outlook Darkens

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is reducing its forecast for 1993 economic growth to reflect persistent weakness in the recovery, President Bill Clinton's chief economic adviser said Friday.

Allen Sinai of Economic Advisers Inc. summarized the view of many economists, however, declaring: "The economy looks very, very soft and cannot mount any head of steam, and there isn't much they can do about it in Tokyo in the short run because of the structural backdrop."

Serbs and Croats Sever Muslim Routes

BELGRADE — Muslim fighters in Bosnia suffered a major setback Friday when Serbian and Croatian forces pressing for more territory encircled one town and overran another, cutting Bosnian army supply routes.

UN officials in Vitez, central Bosnia-Herzegovina, said that Serbs and Croats had encircled Maglaj by cutting a salient of territory surrounded by Serbian-held areas that dominate supply routes north of the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo.

proposal for a three-way partition of Bosnia on ethnic lines. The military action created an enclave inhabited by at least 100,000 people. Six other Muslim enclaves surrounded by Serb forces in eastern Bosnia have been declared UN "safe areas," but this has not stopped attacks on them.

Kiosk U.S. Ends Opposition To Loans for Vietnam

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Bill Clinton said on Friday the United States would no longer object to an international Monetary Fund loan package for Vietnam, signaling a step toward normalizing U.S. relations with Hanoi.



Sampras and Courier In Wimbledon Final Pete Sampras, who routed Boris Becker on Friday, Jim Courier beat Stefan Edberg in the other semifinal. Page 17.

Ukraine Asserts It Owns Warheads on Its Territory

MOSCOW — The Ukrainian parliament raised the stakes Friday in a diplomatic poker game over the former Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal by formally asserting its ownership of all nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory.

Negotiators Set April 27 Vote In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa on Friday set April 27 as the date for the first election in its history in which blacks as well as whites will be permitted to vote.

Table with financial data: Dow Jones Down 26.57, Trib Index Down 0.75%, The Dollar New York 1.696, DM 1.5075, Pound 1.0850, Yen 5.7893, FF 5.7166

Soft Porn From Software: Computer Churns Out a Salacious Novel

NEW YORK — A decade ago, Scott French bet a few Silicon Valley friends that a computer could write a novel. Not Tolstoy or Faulkner, maybe. But a computer, Mr. French told his friends, could probably be programmed to turn out a trashy page-turner — the sort of steamy fiction that magazine Susanna, author of "Valley of the Dolls," used to crank out.

Soft Porn From Software: Computer Churns Out a Salacious Novel

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service NEW YORK — A decade ago, Scott French bet a few Silicon Valley friends that a computer could write a novel.

The story of Mr. French's struggle to produce a computer-generated, Jacqueline Susanna-style novel illustrates both the relentless advance of computer technology and its severe limitations. His work with a supercharged Apple Macintosh computer named Hal, using so-called artificial intelligence software, an advanced form of programming that tries to simulate human thought, proved a slow and often painful collaboration.

As it worked out, he said, he wrote about a quarter of the prose, the computer cranked out about the same amount, and the remainder can only be described as a collaboration of man and machine.

The writing of a scene would amount to a dialogue between Mr. French and his software. The computer would ask questions, he would answer them, and then the machine would spit out the story, a couple of sentences at a time. He would then change a word here and there, correct a misspelling, whatever. Then, based on what went before,

the computer would begin asking more questions that Mr. French would have to answer. "It doesn't write whole paragraphs at a time," Mr. French said. "You can't get up, walk away, come back and find a completed chapter. It's not that advanced."

See NOVEL, Page 3

# U.S.-Russian Ties: Not Always Smooth Despite End of the Cold War, Moscow Still Has Its Priorities

**By Daniel Williams**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — In April, after the Serbs dismissed a peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina, a senior U.S. envoy, Strobe Talbott, rushed to Moscow for a second try at getting Russia to back President Bill Clinton's plan for military action in Bosnia.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev had said that if the Serbs did not sign the peace plan, it would be "hell" for them, implying that Russia might rethink its earlier rejection of the Clinton plan. But rather than hell for the Serbs, it was limbo for Mr. Talbott. Mr. Kozirev repeated that Russia would not support the U.S. proposal.

The rejection represented one of several recent rifts in U.S.-Russian relations, even as Mr. Clinton has made support for President Boris N. Yeltsin a prime foreign-policy objective. Mr. Clinton has increased bilateral assistance to Russia, urged reluctant allies to give more aid and pressured international lending groups to relax borrowing restrictions to ease Russia's shift to a market economy.

## UN Chief Warns on Monitors

**By Julia Preston**  
*Washington Post Service*  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali has warned the Security Council that its proposal to provide personnel to monitor the border between Bosnia and Serb-controlled Yugoslavia is "unrealistic" making it unlikely that such monitors will be deployed.

## BOSNIA: Major Muslim Setback

*Continued from Page 1*  
problems. Among key concerns, he said, are a new attempt by Bosnian Serbs to tax relief convoys. Another is Serbian roadblocks on deliveries of critically needed fuel and food in Sarajevo.

The outburst of fighting left thousands on the run. Major Jose Galego, a UN spokesman in Sarajevo, said about 10,000 refugees were trying to flee southward.

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Italian troops carrying a wounded comrade to a helicopter Friday after they came under fire during a search for weapons in Mogadishu.

# 3 Italian Troops Die in Somali Ambush

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
MOGADISHU, Somalia — Three Italian soldiers were killed and 10 wounded Friday in heavy fighting in the streets of Mogadishu. Italy's national news agency ANSA said a lieutenant and two sergeants died as Somali snipers ambushed the rear of an Italian armored column searching for arms in the northern suburbs of Mogadishu.

It was the first time the Italian military contingent had suffered fatalities in the fighting between Somali militia and UN forces in Mogadishu that began with ambushes on June 5 in which 24 Pakistani soldiers were killed. A UN military spokesman, Major David Stockwell, said about 300 Italian soldiers had searched a compound suspected of being a weapons site and encountered a roadblock when they tried to leave the zone controlled by forces of Mohammed Farrah Aidid.

Somalis at the barricade threw rocks at the troops before opening fire, he said. "The rocks turned into small-arms fire, and that turned into machine-gun and rocket-propelled grenades," Major Stockwell said. American Cobra attack helicopters were called in, and fired 20mm cannons at gunmen, he said. Italian helicopters and tanks with 90mm guns also were used to disperse groups of snipers, who kept troops and journalists pinned down for hours.

## Students Rise Up to Bar Road In China

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
BEIJING — Students and teachers at a college in Xian, in northern China, staged on-campus marches and blockaded the campus gate in an effort to keep a highway from being built through the school grounds, sources said Friday.

The marches took place last week at Xian University of Electronic Science and Technology, called Xidian for short. Hundreds of students and professors wore T-shirts emblazoned "Defend Xidian" and blocked the campus gate in shifts to keep road crews from tearing it down, according to a witness.

Small-scale unrest has occurred at universities since the 1989 student-led democracy movement was crushed near Tiananmen Square. The protest in Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province, was the first known large-scale incident, although unlike the 1989 protests it was not politically motivated.

The dispute appears to have been defused, but only after the State Council, the central government, directly intervened and ordered the Xian authorities to work out a compromise. Tensions spilled over June 15, when 1,000 to 2,000 students and teachers prevented workers from beginning construction, officials said. On the same day, more than a dozen students and teachers went to the city government to demand a dialogue.

## Georgia Blames Russia in Raid

*Washington Post Service*  
MOSCOW — The former Soviet republic of Georgia accused Russia on Friday of supporting a commando raid against its territory by several hundred Abkhazian rebels who launched an overnight attack along the Black Sea coast.

An emergency session of the Georgian parliament voted to give President Eduard A. Shevardnadze extra powers to deal with the flare-up in fighting in the breakaway western province of Abkhazia. The Abkhazian capital, Sukhumi, is one of the few towns left in the province that is still in Georgian hands.

## WARHEADS: Ownership Claim

*Continued from Page 1*  
tory under international control. The proposal raised concern in Moscow that Washington was seeking access to the nuclear secrets of the former Soviet Union.

## Hurd to Go to China Without New Offer

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
LONDON — The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said Friday that he would make a hastily arranged visit to China next week but would not make any new proposals to settle the dispute about democracy in Hong Kong.

Mr. Hurd, speaking in London after talks with Hong Kong's governor, Chris Patten, about proposals for democratic reforms in the British colony, said the government had accepted Mr. Patten's suggestion in the last few days that a high-level visit to China would be "useful."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Muslims in Turkey Kill 40 Leftists

ANKARA (AP) — At least 40 people were killed and 145 injured when Muslim fundamentalists set fire to a hotel where leftist writers and intellectuals were staying, news reports said.

### Exam Finds Pope in 'Fantastic Shape'

ROME (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II on Friday underwent an 80-minute check-up at a Rome hospital, a follow-up to his surgery a year ago. Both the Vatican and his doctors said the results had revealed no problems.

### 126 Die as Shrine Sinks Near Manila

BOCAUE, Philippines (AP) — At least 126 people died when a three-story floating shrine packed with hundreds of worshippers, mostly girls and elderly women, capsized Friday, police said.

### Gonzalez Gets Catalan Party Backing

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez looks certain to win a crucial vote of confidence in parliament next week after the Catalan nationalist party said on Friday it would back him.

### Iraq Seeks UN Accord for an Oil Sale

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said Friday that it was willing to negotiate with the United Nations on the one-time sale of oil worth \$1.6 billion, but expects the UN to be flexible. Oil industry experts, however, doubt that an agreement is possible.

### German Confesses in Arson Attack

DUSSELDORF (Reuters) — A 21-year-old German confessed on Friday to setting fire to a house mainly inhabited by Turkish families in the western town of Guttersloh, the police said.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Just in time for the July 4th weekend, a road through Yosemite National Park in California was reopened to four lanes by officials, who said it had dried out enough to support heavy vehicles. (LAT)

A strike by Japan Air Lines flight and cabin crew workers Friday caused the cancellation of two flights, one international and one domestic. About 250 passengers were rerouted. A union was protesting JAL's recruitment of foreign flight attendants. (AP)

New York State's parks are in their worst state of disrepair in 20 years, suffering from a host of maladies ranging from algae-choked lakes and eroding beaches to trampled vegetation and clogged toilets, according to a study. The survey found that almost a third of the state's 150 parks are facing serious environmental threats largely because spending for upkeep has failed to keep pace with the increase in visitors. (NYT)

Chicago's O'Hare and Midway airports can charge \$3 per passenger to help pay for proposed improvements, the U.S. Transportation Department said. (AP)

Italy's transport workers will strike July 15 to protest the government failure to approve a reorganization of the sector, unions announced Friday. The walkout, the second in a month, is expected to halt subways, buses and streetscars, cause traffic jams and strand tourists in the peak vacation period. (AP)

A French anti-AIDS group will distribute a million condoms to young vacationers on the Riviera during the tourist season. The association, Café Branché, is organizing distribution from 250 beach bars, discos and camp sites between July 14 and August 25. (AFP)

## The One-Stop Tax Refund

*International Herald Tribune*  
Foreign visitors to the European Community will find a different set of rules this summer on the refund of the value-added tax they pay on any goods bought within the 12-nation bloc.

The spot in return for the refund forms, which they then negotiate themselves. They charge a hefty commission, but many travelers prefer to use the agencies rather than wait months — or, in the case of Italy, years — for their refunds to arrive.

هكذا من الأصل

# STATESIDE / 'MISTAKES WERE MADE'

## Report Chides Clinton Staff It Cites 'Mistakes' in Travel Office Incident

**WASHINGTON** — An internal report on Friday cited "financial mismanagement" in the White House travel office, but said staff members erred in dismissing seven civil-service workers and in trying to persuade the FBI to investigate them.

The report, compiled by the White House chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty, and the budget director, Leon E. Panetta, accused some White House staff members of "not being sufficiently vigilant in guarding against even the appearance of pressure on the FBI."

"Mistakes were made," Mr. McLarty said at a White House briefing in making public the report. "We are implementing improvement procedures," he said.

He publicly reprimanded four White House staffers: David Watkins, director of administration and management; William Kennedy, an assistant White House counsel; Jeff Eller, director of media affairs; and Catherine Cornelius, the current head of the travel office.

He announced that Ms. Cornelius, a 25-year-old distant cousin of Mr. Clinton's who worked on his campaign and was brought in to run the travel office after the firings, would be "reassigned to another position which has not yet been determined."

The report recommends that five of the seven fired employees be allowed to retain government jobs, although not necessarily in the travel office, which arranges travel for the White House press corps.

"We did the right thing, but we clearly did it in the wrong way," the report said.

Ms. Cornelius smuggled documents out of the office before the firings were announced and before she took over, the report said. "Cornelius lacked the experience or preparation for this role," it said.

The report also questioned the role played by a Clinton friend, the Hollywood producer Harry Thomason. It said that his decision to look into the affairs of the travel office "clearly extended beyond what he was originally asked to do."

"Permitting Thomason — or any nonstaff person who comes in on special assignment — to work on problems outside the scope of his or her assignment is not a good practice," the report said.

Even though the report said that "the financial management of the travel office was seriously deficient," the blanket firing of the seven workers — five of whom had no responsibility over financial matters — was a mistake.

"A more humane approach was in order," Mr. McLarty said.

The report also forbids almost all contact between White House employees and the FBI regarding criminal cases, requiring White House staff to go through the Justice Department. Such contacts were prohibited previously, but the report apparently establishes stricter rules.

Mr. Kennedy, a former law partner of Hillary Rodham Clinton, contacted the FBI with the allegations.

As the White House faced charges that it was exaggerating the accusations against the seven employees, an FBI official met with White House officials and drafted a statement saying the accusations warranted a criminal investigation.

The report also recommended better accounting procedures in the travel office, which handles millions of dollars, and reiterated previous statements that the office can be run with fewer than seven employees.

White House officials previously admitted that mistakes were made in the case. The five employees exonerated in the report were placed on leave with pay after the initial firings led to accusations of coercion and heavy-handed tactics to get the FBI involved.

## Pope Warns Of Pagan Aspects to Feminism

**ROME** — Pope John Paul II urged American bishops on Friday to combat what he termed a "bizarre, ideological" feminism among some American Catholic women that had led to "forms of nature worship and the celebration of myths and symbols" usurping traditional celebrations of the Christian faith.

The Pope's speech to the bishops further underlined the gap between the Vatican and many U.S. Catholics on the role of women in the church and reflected Rome's concern about what it sees as an ultra-feminism among some U.S. groups that goes toward pagan worship.

"As pastors, we are to challenge individuals and groups having such beliefs and call them to the honest and sincere dialogue that must go on within the Church, on women's expectations," the Pope told the bishops from Detroit and Miami.

The Vatican's differences with American women Catholics cover an array of issues.

In recent years, some of the Vatican's most senior cardinals have registered concern about American feminist Catholic worship of such concepts as the earth goddess, saying the practice creates an unacceptable blend of Catholicism with animist faith. Conservative American clerics have even suggested that such worship veered toward witchcraft.

The Pope said the Vatican could not ignore the debate on the role of women since "respect for women's rights is without doubt an essential step toward a more just and mature society, and the Church cannot fail to make her own this worthy objective."

He acknowledged that "in some circles there continues to exist a climate of dissatisfaction with the Church's position." But, he made clear that "the question cannot be resolved through a compromise with a feminism which polarizes among bitter, ideological lines."

"It is not simply that some people claim a right for women to be admitted to the ordained priesthood," he said. "In its extreme form, it is the Christian faith itself which is in danger of being undermined."

"Sometimes forms of nature worship and the celebration of myths and symbols take the place of the worship of the God revealed in Jesus Christ," the Pope said.

He took particular exception to Catholic nuns performing rituals outside traditional worship approved by the Vatican, saying such practices were un-Christian.

"Unfortunately, this kind of feminism is being encouraged by some people in the Church, including some religious women whose beliefs, attitudes and behavior no longer correspond to what the Gospel and the Church teach," he said.

Pope John Paul restored teachings against the ordination of women, saying they were rooted in the divine will. However, he insisted that "the distinction of roles in no way favors the superiority of one over others."

—ALAN COWELL



Rescue workers tending to victims of the multiple shooting in a San Francisco law office. The picture was taken through a window.

## Killer of 8 at Law Firm Was a Litigant

**SAN FRANCISCO** — A gunman who killed eight people in a San Francisco law office was identified on Friday as a real estate investor who had been involved in litigation with the law firm.

Mayor Frank Jordan, in television interviews, said the gunman, Gian Luigi Ferri, 55, apparently was known in the law offices of Pettit and Martin. He said Mr. Ferri was a real estate investor, and there was some litigation pending at that law office. Mayor Jordan said that after the shooting spree the man turned a gun on himself and committed suicide.

Mr. Ferri had taken an elevator up to the 34th floor of the 49-story skyscraper at 101

California Street, in the financial district, at about 3 P.M. on Thursday.

"No one was suspicious because he was wearing a business suit and a shirt and tie," the mayor said, "and I think evidently once he arrived at the 34th floor, when he opened up his coat, he had two semiautomatic weapons that were strapped to his suspenders and he also had a .45 automatic handgun. He opened fire on that 34th floor and the carnage continued for five different floors, down to the 30th."

After shooting 15 people, eight fatally, he was about to be confronted by the police on the stairs between the 29th and the 30th floors, and he turned one of his weapons on himself, Mr. Jordan said.

The shooting spree caused chaos in the

downtown district, with traffic and transit systems disrupted. Dozens of ambulances, police and fire vehicles came to the scene and the police sealed off an area several blocks wide. Thousands of office workers barricaded themselves after the emergency was announced.

Wayne Jeffries, a lawyer at Pettit and Martin, said the gunman had been at the firm earlier in the day for a deposition, but details of the case were not immediately known.

Mr. Ferri was president of ADF Mortgage and Realty in Woodland Hills, a suburb of Los Angeles, the San Francisco Examiner said.

Besides his semiautomatic weapons, the gunman had a black canvas bag stuffed with "hand-dreds and hundreds of rounds," Mayor Jordan said.

(Reuters, AP)

## No End to War of the Woods But Clinton Plan for the Northwest Shields Old Forests

**By Timothy Egan**  
*New York Times Service*

**SEATTLE** — The plan that President Bill Clinton has announced to bring peace to jobs and a degree of protection to the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest will not end the decade-long civil war in the woods here.

After years in which the logging industry and conservationists fought over threatened spotted owls and other endangered species, the plan signals a historic shift in the way the federal government will manage more than 23 million acres (9.3 million hectares) of public forests. Logging will no longer dominate decisions, with the number of trees cut reduced by more than two-thirds from its highest levels. At the same time, there also will be no large-scale clear-cutting of old-growth forests, which would be off-limits to anything but light-footed visits by man.

The Clinton program, announced Thursday, also calls for about \$1.2 billion in aid for displaced workers and economic development.

Amid the predictable criticism from both sides, and an extraordinary shouting match between Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, the plan is viewed as somewhat of a curiosity by those who live and work in the woods. Some workers

see in it the outline of a painful, but at least predictable, future.

"In the short-term, this looks like a significant amount of timber for us," said Robert Cugini, a third-generation mill owner in Renton, Washington, just outside of Seattle.

When Mr. Cugini's father took over the family timber operation, there were 15 sawmills in the Seattle area. Now there is only one: his Barbee Mill. And he said the president's plan should allow him to stay open. "Beyond that, it's up to the marketplace," he said.

As outlined by the president, the plan would set aside about 7 million acres of old-growth reserves, or about 80 percent of the nation's remaining ancient forests, with some limited logging in those areas. The reserves would not be straight lines on a map, or formal wilderness areas, but would be set up to protect streams and watersheds, primarily those with salmon. If fish return to these streams in significant numbers, it could help the sagging Northwest fishing industry, administration officials said.

"In areas, ranging in size from 80,000 to 380,000 acres each, would be set up as experimental logging areas. The Forest Service has already announced that it is phasing out clear-cutting, in which all trees in a given area are leveled. In the experimental areas, logging would be selective.

The rest of the timber would come from lands where species are not threatened. The total cut would be about 1.2 billion board feet a year. In the 1980s, the Forest Service allowed nearly 5 billion board feet a year to be cut.

The White House, boxed in by environmental laws that are politically difficult to change, has chosen to try to fix what is most valuable in the forests — the salmon streams and watersheds — and let scientists experiment with how to allow logging in other areas without damaging the ecology.

All this will make for a new day at the Forest Service, which has managed the public woodlands with timber industry's best interests at heart.

But it is not the new era Mr. Clinton had in mind. The president was forced to accept a plan that he clearly did not like and that infuriated Mr. Foley, who has long urged Northwest forest decisions with behind-the-scenes power and a tilt toward the industry.

The president was under pressure from Mr. Foley, who said he was shocked by how low the projected timber harvest would be. In the past Mr. Foley — whose district includes the huge Colville National Forest, which is not subject to spotted owl restrictions — had been able to see that forest plans were to his liking.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

## U.S. Denies Visas to 79 Libyan Athletes

**By David Nakamura and Gabby Richards**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The State Department has blocked the issuance of entry visas to a delegation of 79 Libyan athletes to the World University Games in Buffalo, New York, next week as part of an embargo imposed on Libya after the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 in Lockerbie, Scotland.

The State Department determined that the Libyan athletes are an "instrumentality of the Libyan government" and therefore must obtain a license from the Treasury Department to spend money legally in the United States. With no license, no visas may be issued.

"The secretary of state has recommended that the Treasury not grant the license," a State Department official said.

That action and significant congressional opposition to the possibility that the International Olympic Committee might award the 2000 Summer Olympics to Beijing have some officials of the U.S. Olympic Committee concerned about possible repercussions at the 1996 Games in Atlanta.

LeRoy Walker, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, met Thursday with three U.S. lawmakers who oppose Beijing's bid.

The International Olympic Committee insists that the host country, upon being awarded

the Olympic Games, permit free access to all athletes.

This will be the first time the World University Games, the largest world athletic competition outside the Olympics, will be held in the United States. More than 5,000 athletes from 139 countries will take part in the July 8-18 event. The chairman, Burt Flickinger, said he expected no problems with other countries and that no protests or complaints will be filed with the State Department. All other delegations have been granted entry visas, including one from Iraq.

"We're sorry to see any team excluded on the basis of what country they come from," he said. "But in no way do we condemn our government for their action."

## Clinton Seeks \$5 Billion for Cities Losing Bases

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton announced a \$5 billion program on Friday to help ease the economic pain of a plan to close or scale back dozens of military bases in the United States, saying it was "the least we can do for the people and the communities who have supported our troops."

"I am ordering an unprecedented federal effort to assure that when we close these bases we also open a new and brighter future for the affected workers and their communities," Mr. Clinton said.

"We will respond rapidly and spend money more wisely," he said.

The president accepted an independent commission's recommendation that the Pentagon close 129 bases, 92 of them overseas, and realign 46 others. The list becomes final unless rejected by Congress within 45 working days.

He said the assistance program would include grants averaging \$1 million to each American community affected by a major base closing.

"In the past, base closings forced communities to cope with a jarring economic upheaval without tools or resources," Mr. Clinton said.

"For communities from coast to coast affected by base closings, the federal government will now work

aggressively to help these patriotic citizens, cities and towns prosper."

He said the program also calls for these things:

- "Fast-track cleanup" to get bases ready for other uses and to avoid needless delays.
- New emphasis on using former military installations for job-creating ventures. He called for "fast-track disposal" of the bases.
- Streamlined assistance programs and reduced bureaucratic hurdles, with a single coordinator for efforts in each community.

Mr. Clinton said he expected the program to "have a huge practical difference in the lives of these communities."

The president said he was optimistic that Congress would approve money for the conversion efforts because legislators would recognize "you simply cannot take this away from communities with-

out investing something in them."

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin said all of the money already had been requested elsewhere, \$3 billion as part of a military conversion plan the president announced in March and \$2 billion for environmental cleanup from other areas of the budget.

While closing domestic bases would be costly at first, it should save about \$2.3 billion a year after 2000, the commission said.

### POLITICAL NOTES

**Tokyo Goes on Sushi Alert for Clinton Arrival**

**WASHINGTON** — Attention all sushi chefs in Tokyo: Bill Clinton is coming.

The president of the United States said Friday that he was "absolutely" a fan of the Japanese delicacy that features raw fresh fish and hopes to taste some when he arrives next week for the Group of Seven summit meeting.

"My schedule is a little more regimented than I wish it were," Mr. Clinton said at the end of an Oval Office interview. "But I'm a big fan of Japanese food. I'm hoping that at least one night I could just go out to a small restaurant."

Known worldwide for his love of a good meal (some would say any meal), the president was ambushed with the sushi question. But he bit, anyway.

"I want to go out to a small, modest restaurant and just have some," he said with a laugh. (JBT)

**'Silme Ball' Remark Costs Lobbyist His Job**

**WASHINGTON** — A vice president of the leading pro-Israel lobby was forced to resign after calling Israel's deputy foreign minister "a little silme ball."

The lobbyist, Harvey Friedman, was the second senior official of the America-Israel Public Affairs Committee to be dismissed this week for disparaging other Jews. On Monday, the executive director, Thomas A. Dine, was asked to resign after having been quoted as saying that some people regard ultra-Orthodox Jews as "snidely" and "low class."

Mr. Friedman, a vice president of the organization, took three congressmen to Israel where they met with, among others, Yossi Beilin, the deputy foreign minister. During the meeting with Mr. Beilin, Mr. Friedman said it showed Gali for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to consider trading land for peace in Mideast negotiations.

Mr. Beilin complained to Israel's ambassador to the United States, Itamar Rabinovich, about Mr. Friedman's remarks. Mr. Rabinovich contacted Mr. Dine, who was then still head of the committee, who called Mr. Beilin to apologize.

But in an article on Thursday about Mr. Dine's resignation, Washington Jewish Week reported that Mr. Friedman had insisted that Mr. Beilin had distorted the account of what was said.

Mr. Friedman said Mr. Beilin had made statements that he had found extraordinary, including that the current Israeli government was prepared to withdraw to its pre-1967 boundaries, with the exception of Jerusalem, in return for a lasting peace.

Mr. Friedman is quoted as saying of Mr. Beilin: "This little silme ball can say he didn't say it, but three congressmen will affirm that it's just what he said." (NYT)

**Quote/Unquote**

Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, commenting on reports that U.S. Navy aviators from several reserve squadrons in the San Diego area, defying repeated navy efforts to combat sexual harassment, have distributed T-shirts emblazoned with lewd remarks about her: "It makes you wonder whether the training is ever going to get through to some people in the navy." (NYT)

## Islamic Cleric Vows To Surrender in U.S.

**NEW YORK** — An Islamic cleric whose followers are accused of a terrorist conspiracy and bombing the World Trade Center was said to be ready to surrender Friday to immigration officials in New Jersey after Sabbath prayers.

Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, 55, was sought after federal authorities decided to revoke his parole on immigration charges. They had allowed the Egyptian cleric to remain free while he fought a deportation order issued in March.

The cleric was not being charged in the alleged bombing and assassination conspiracy that was broken up a week ago, authorities said.

Mohammad T. Mehdi, a prominent Arab-American activist who is close to the cleric, said Friday that Sheikh Abdel Rahman spent the night in the Abu Bakr mosque in Brooklyn.

After finishing his Sabbath prayers there Friday, the cleric would be driven by supporters to the immigration service office in Newark, New Jersey, Mr. Mehdi said.

Mr. Mehdi said the cleric was surrendering because "he always would accept any legitimate order of authority."

The cleric's New York lawyer, Barbara Nelson said earlier that a surrender was being worked out. "Immigration wants him; he might as well surrender," she said. "There's no point in running away from it."

The Justice Department said Sheikh Abdel Rahman entered the United States on a tourist visa July 18, 1990. He obtained permanent resident status in 1991 as a minister of religion, but this was rescinded in March last year because he concealed his criminal record in Egypt.

He had been appealing deportation by seeking an asylum, though one asylum bid was already denied.

Mr. Mehdi, secretary-general of the National Council on Islamic Affairs, had said neither the cleric nor his supporters would resist an attempt to arrest him.

Federal agents began a stakeout Thursday night at the mosque. About 70 reporters, neighbors and onlookers gathered in front of the building in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn. The atmosphere grew hostile, and people who came and went from the mosque showed cameras and onlookers aside.

Late in the evening, a maroon van pulled up and supporters of the cleric hustled a man dressed in white into the vehicle.

Agents of the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service jumped out, seemingly from nowhere, shotguns and pistols drawn, some crouched in firing position.

Two federal vehicles suddenly appeared and swarmed the van's path. The agents backed around the van and shouted, "Get out! Get out!"

But it was a hoax. The man believed to be the cleric had his head down but was wearing a red and white cap like that worn by Sheikh Abdel Rahman.

When agents got their hands on him, he looked up and it became clear he was not the cleric.

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Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Beware Pentagon Fudge

The 1980s were the go-go years at the Pentagon, and that meant anything goes, including lying to Congress...

claim of Soviet air defenses to bolster its claim that only the B-2 Stealth bomber could penetrate them...

Press Nigeria Forward

General Ibrahim Babangida's decision to keep Nigeria from joining Africa's group of emerging democracies makes a mockery of his often-repeated pledge...

bearers. Yet the process was an improvement over the prospect of continued military rule...

Poor Women Still Wait

Twenty years have passed since the Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade, but millions of Americans still refuse to accept a woman's right to end an unwanted pregnancy...

debate's nastiest canard — that making abortion available to the poor is deliberately tantamount to committing genocide...

Other Comment

Ponder This Trade Scenario

America's new Japanese policy, like the old, already seems more rhetoric than substance. Rather than making enemies out of friends...

in favor of U.S. and other Western ties. While the world united against Japan, none of the doomsday scenarios that haunt U.S. strategic thinking — Japanese domestic chaos, imperialist rearmament, regional instability — materialized...

Talking Peace: Miracle in South Africa?

By Anthony Lewis

KEMPTON PARK, South Africa — When President Frederik de Klerk and Nelson Mandela are honored Sunday in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the setting will have special symbolic significance...

African National Congress wanted an elected constituent assembly to write the permanent constitution. An ingenious device was used to get around such conflicts...

But great momentum has been built by the committee process, and the government and the African National Congress both seem determined to seize the moment.

Cut No Deals With a Mideast Tyrant

By A. M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — In the rooms at the State Department where Syrian and Israeli negotiators talk about peace, the conversation often gets murky but the view remains perfectly clear...

government headed by Yitzhak Rabin in the '70s. The current government headed by Prime Minister Rabin is ready to deal, but not exactly leap — to talk phoned withdrawal if Mr. Assad first agrees in writing...

Europeans Must Balance Jobs and Competitiveness

By Alexander MacLeod

LONDON — As they prepare for the Group of Seven summit meeting in Tokyo, European leaders are having to ask themselves an updated variant of an ancient question: Am I my brother's keeper?

rising — but amid signs that entrenched attitudes are crumbling. The traditionalist camp is represented by Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission...

compared with a 1 percent rise in the United States and no increase at all in Japan. This has produced a labor cost structure in the Community 20 percent higher than in either country.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing staff members: KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, RICHARD McCLEAN, JOHN VINOUCR, etc.



For a New Cuba, Drop the Embargo

By William Ratliff and Roger Fontaine

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina of Cuba, in Beijing, has again called on Washington to drop its embargo of Cuba, which has for decades been the centerpiece of U.S. policy toward that country...

An end to the embargo almost certainly will permit a more peaceful transition in Cuba and the reintegration of Cuban Americans, who have much to contribute to the new Cuba.

The writer is a free-lance journalist and presenter of the BBC public affairs program 'The World Tonight.' He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Progress Can Take 356 Years

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Imagine you have some interest in biblical archaeology and see advertised a lecture on, say, 'Calibrated Radiocarbon Chronology of Royal Judean Storage Jars, or some such. You go to the lecture at the address of which the speaker says, 'And, oh, by the way, on Thursday I found the Holy Grail in the basement of a bed-and-breakfast in downtown Jericho. Here it is.' Well, something comparable has happened in Cambridge, England...

Well, something comparable has happened in Cambridge, England. A group of mathematicians attended a conference on — hold on — 'Adic Galois Representations, Iwasawa Theory and the Tamagawa Numbers of Motives.' They went to hear Professor Andrew Wiles deliver three lectures on 'Modular Forms, Elliptic Curves and Galois Representations.' At the end of the third lecture, Mr. Wiles noted that his presentation had just proved Fermat's Last Theorem, the most famous and elusive mathematical puzzle of the last 300 years...

There are intellectual black holes, vortices of endless regression, that mortals ought to stay clear of. Many mathematicians have felt that way about Fermat's Last Theorem. It holds that while a square can be broken into two smaller squares — 25 (the square of five) can be broken into 16 (the square of four) plus 9 (the square of three) — one cannot divide a cube into two smaller cubes, and for that matter, one cannot divide any higher power into two smaller numbers of the same power.

It is a proposition so famous that perhaps the one person on earth most grateful for the Wiles solution is Martin Kneser of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences. He administers another Fermat prize, the Wolfkill prize (first offered in 1908, now 7,500 Deutsche marks), which means that poor Mr. Kneser must fight his way through the "three meters of correspondence" from every crank on the planet who is sure he has bested Fermat.

How does he handle the mountain of mail? "In recent decades," wrote Mr. Kneser's predecessor, "it was handled in the following way: The Secretary of the Akademie divides the arriving manuscripts into (1) complete nonsense, which is sent back immediately, and into (2) material which looks like mathematics. The second category is given to young research assistants for review by poverty and induced by payment to search for the inevitable mistakes."

1893: High-Price Opera PARIS — It appears that the principal reason that Verdi's 'Falstaff' has not yet been played at the Paris Opera is a pecuniary one. The management of the Opera wished to produce the work through sheer love of art but the Italian Impresario required 18,000 francs per performance for the orchestra, chorus and the artists of the Scala Theatre. This price was rather 300 much for MM. Galliani and Bertrand, in spite of the fact that they desired to organize an Italian season.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1943: Women's Army WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition] President Roosevelt signed today (July 2) a bill establishing a Women's Army Corps, which is expected to absorb the 14 month old Women's Army Auxiliary Corps by Sept. 30, when the law creating the latter is automatically repealed. None of the members of the W.A.A.C. has had the opportunity to enlist voluntarily in the Army. The W.A.A.C. director, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who will officially attain the rank of colonel under the new law, is expected to be the first member of the W.A.C. Other Women have ninety days to decide whether they want become Wacs or ex-Wacs.

كندا من الأصل

In Tokyo, Business As Usual

2 Ministers Admit Soliciting Firms

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON Post Service TOKYO — With two weeks remaining before a national election that is focused on the issue of political corruption, leaders of Japan's dominant Liberal Democratic Party have been soliciting contributions from industries they regulate.

Reports that the finance minister, Yoshio Hayashi, sought money from banks and insurance companies, and that the construction minister, Kishiro Nakamura, sought construction industry contributions produced big headlines here on Friday — and exactly the kind of embarrassment the governing party does not need right now.

Both officials said the reports were true. Both said what they did was legal and normal in Japanese politics. Politicians can accept corporate contributions up to a limit of \$450,000 per company per year.

Evidently, the business people who were solicited did not find this so normal. The Asahi Shimbun newspaper, which first reported the finance minister's effort, said it got the information from furious banking industry officials.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's government lost a no-confidence vote two weeks ago over the issue of cleaning up Japan's recurrent pattern of political pay-offs. With a national election to pick a new parliament scheduled for July 18, all parties, including the Liberal Democrats, have based their campaigns on the pledge of "political reform."

The new reports suggest a deep cynicism on the governing party's part. While Liberal Democratic candidates have been vigorously campaigning against the influence of corporate money in politics, par-

Poll of Europeans Shows Mistrust of Japan on Rise

TOKYO — The number of European opinion leaders who think that Japan cannot be trusted is increasing, according to a government poll published Friday.

A total of 3,690 politicians, government officials, labor union leaders, scholars and journalists in Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain replied to the survey, carried out by Japan's Foreign Ministry.

One question was: "Do you think Japan can be trusted?" In Britain and France, about 40 percent said they could not or were not inclined to trust Japan, almost double that in the previous poll in 1990.

In all the countries, the numbers of people who did not think Japan could be trusted increased from the previous poll.

"People who trust Japan amount to about 80 percent on average, but there has been an increase in feelings of mistrust toward Japan in many countries," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The poll gave no reasons for the increase.

Many of those surveyed called for a reduction of Japan's rising trade surplus with Europe and called for Japan to improve its market access and expand domestic demand.

Leaders were asking for additional corporate money. The leadership apparently felt that voters would not care.

This assumption has been a safe one in the past. The Liberal Democratic Party — despite the name, it is the most conservative of Japan's major parties — has controlled every government and elected every prime minister here for 38 years.

But now, a roster of vigorous opposition parties and rage among the voters threaten to end the Liberal Democrats' era. There is a good chance that the party will lose its majority, and a coalition of opposition groups will form the next government.

The new reports suggest that the party plans to use a big-spending thrust to carry the day in the election. Few of the nine opposition parties have any significant funding for the campaign.

But in today's Japan, political money can be a political asset. This is a society that now deplores anything having to do with wealth.

This year's runaway nonfiction best-seller, a book that has had a huge impact on popular culture, is entitled "The Ideal of Honest Poverty."

Accordingly, most opposition party candidates in the current

VOTE: April Date Is Set

Continued from Page 1 years, currently runs a distant second in polls to the ANC, which expects to win an outright majority in April from an electorate that is 75 percent black.

Negotiators for the government and ANC have yet to resolve whether the coalition cabinet will govern on a straight majoritarian basis, or whether there will be a form of minority veto.

The setting of an election date comes as the most important milestones so far in the transition from apartheid to democracy — but it has come at a high cost. About 10,000 South Africans have died in political violence since Mr. de Klerk released Mr. Mandela from prison in February 1990.

The April 27 date was negotiated in a forum that includes 26 political organizations representing South Africa's bright rainbow of color, race, ideology, geography and ethnicity. It has been meeting, on and off, for 18 months.

Seven of the 26 parties did not agree to Friday's step, arguing that an election date should not be fixed until South Africans know the kind of state that they will be asked to vote for.

Two of the most powerful dissenters — the black, Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and the white, Afrikaaner-based Conservative Party — walked out of the negotiating forum in protest, but made clear they would be back at the table when negotiations resume in two weeks.

The Conservatives and Inkatha are pressing for the new South Africa to have a weak central government, out of their mutual fear of the ANC's electoral strength.

The Conservative Party is also pushing for a separate nation for white Afrikaanders — a demand that has no chance of being satisfied, and that could lead to acts of sabotage and terror.

Inkatha wants a confederal arrangement, in which the powers of the regions supersede the powers of the central government. Its support base is heavily concentrated in Natal, one of South Africa's four provinces.

Fred Gwynne, of TV's 'Munsters,' Dies

The Associated Press BALTIMORE — Fred Gwynne, 66, an actor whose Lincennesque physique and dour face delighted audiences of television's "Car 54, Where Are You?" and "The Munsters," died of cancer Friday.

Mr. Gwynne began his career with the Broadway production of "Mrs. McThing" with Helen Hayes in 1952 and he went on to alternate between stage, screen and television for the next 40 years.

His movie career included roles as a mobster in "The Cotton Club," a thief in "Disorganized Crime" and a co-worker of Michael Douglas in "Fatal Attraction."

He also wrote and illustrated children's books and did voice work for commercials.

From 1961 to 1963, he played Officer Francis Muldoon in "Car 54, Where Are You?" as one of a pair of New York City cops. Joe E. Ross was his short, stubby partner Officer Clumber Toody.

In 1964, he began a run as Herman Munster in "The Munsters," playing a comic Frankenstein.

Sir Edward Dunlop, Australian War Hero

MELBOURNE (Combined Dispatches) — Sir Edward Dunlop, 85, an Australian war hero whose feats of surgery saved the lives of hundreds of Allied prisoners-of-war in Japanese camps, died here Friday of a stroke.

He was known universally by his nickname, Weary, despite his rank of colonel, and was revered for his unflinching efforts to ease the suffering of Australian and other prisoners of war forced by Japanese troops to build the infamous Burma-Thailand railroad.

"Weary was part of us," said Tom Uren, a former Australian government minister and one of the prisoners led by Colonel Dunlop in 1942-43. "Not only was he a great doctor but he really was a great leader."

Colonel Dunlop treated wounds with homemade surgical implements and was often beaten for defending the rights of his men.

(AP, AP)

George Alford Stacey, Designer for Wealthy

NEW YORK (NYT) — George Alford Stacey, 91, a designer who decorated the homes of socially prominent Americans for more than half a century, died June 25 in New York City.

Mr. Stacey's clients included John Hay Whitney, Vincent Astor, Ward Cheney, Harold K. Guinzburg, W. Averell Harriman, William S. Paley and Ava Gardner.

Dr. Harry Wallerstein, Blood Transfusion Expert

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Harry Wallerstein, 87, who originated a type of blood transfusion that saved the lives of countless newborn infants, died Saturday in Port Chester, New York, of heart failure.

Dr. Wallerstein and a colleague, Dr. Walter Levy, performed the first exchange transfusion in 1945. The procedure replaces the infant's blood and makes possible the survival of babies born to parents whose blood is Rh incompatible.

Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, 91, a lifelong advocate of civil and human rights, died Wednesday in Northeast Harbor, Maine, of heart failure. Mrs. Jacobs was former president of the Urban League of Greater New York and the National Council of Women.

Madeleine Marshall Simon, 93, a singing coach and concert pianist who taught English diction at the Juilliard School of Music for more than half a century, died Sunday in New York City of a heart attack.

Hector Lavoe, 46, a salsa singer, died Tuesday in New York of cardiac arrest. Mr. Lavoe, who was born in Puerto Rico, first found work as a singer with Johnny Pacheco and the Orquesta New Yorkers. One of his hits was "Mi Gente," written by Mr. Pacheco and taken as an anthem of Hispanic pride.

Robert Carrie, 45, a designer of commercial and residential interiors, sets for television and print advertisements, died Wednesday in New York of AIDS.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Professor Takes Aim At Lewd Comments

In an article that has attracted national attention since it appeared in The Harvard Law Review in January, Professor Cynthia Grant Bowman of Northwestern University law school wants to make street harassment of women a criminal offense, calling it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$250.

Ms. Bowman said she did not expect that such ordinances would lead to large-scale arrests but that it would have a "deterrent effect."

A California state senator, Tom Hayden, has incorporated

some of the Bowman proposals into a sexual harassment bill he is sponsoring in the state legislature.

But the idea has been criticized by advocates of free speech. Isabelle Katz Pflizer, director of the Women's Project at the American Civil Liberties Union, said lewd comment is a political statement.

"It is a political message I hate," she said. "Still, we have to defend political speech that we hate."

Short Takes After two decades of hostility, the two biggest U.S. teachers' unions, the 2.1-million-member National Education Association and the 820,000-member American Federation of Teachers, are talking about combining their strength in a merger.

A few years ago, fully 85 percent of commercial airline pilots had learned to fly in the military. But this will drop to one-third by

the end of this decade as the defense establishment shrinks. The Los Angeles Times reports. And new technologies will require pilots to be more computer whiz and less Top Gun. One pilot told the Times that soon, "There will be a 55-year-old pilot who's afraid to turn on his kid's computer at home sitting next to a 25-year-old computer whiz with super-personic fingers. You'll have people from two different cultures, and there's no question there are going to be problems."

Police in Arvada, Colorado, are considering homicide charges against the Bungee America company. A spokesman for the North American Bungee Association said the company led William Brotherton, 20, jump from a tethered hot air balloon 190 feet (58 meters) above a field with a cord that was 70 feet too long. The spokesman said the ground crew tried to warn the pilot, but shouting, that the balloon was too low,

and that radios should have been used.

General Mills plans to add "X's" to its O-shaped Cheerios, the first time the cereal has taken a new shape since it was introduced as "Cheerios" in 1941 — but only on the largest, 20-ounce (570-gram) "family size" boxes, and only until October. Customers can use a game board on the back of the box and choose from other games on the side panel, all X-rated. This, The New York Times notes, will provide an alternative to breakfast-table cereal-box reading.

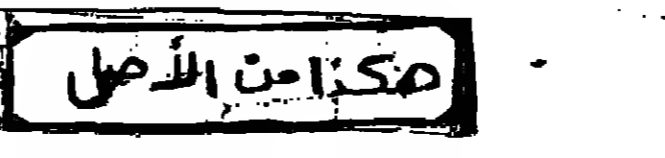
Shawn Williams, the 7-foot 6-inch center for the Brigham Young University basketball team, has been drafted by the Philadelphia 76ers. Pat Williams, general manager of the Orlando Magic, wisecracked: "He's a life-guard in the off-season. He can't swim, but he's great at wading."

Arthur Higbee

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ART

A Sensation in Sèvres for Collectors

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The auction scene is bursting with new life. With the speculators gone and the old art...

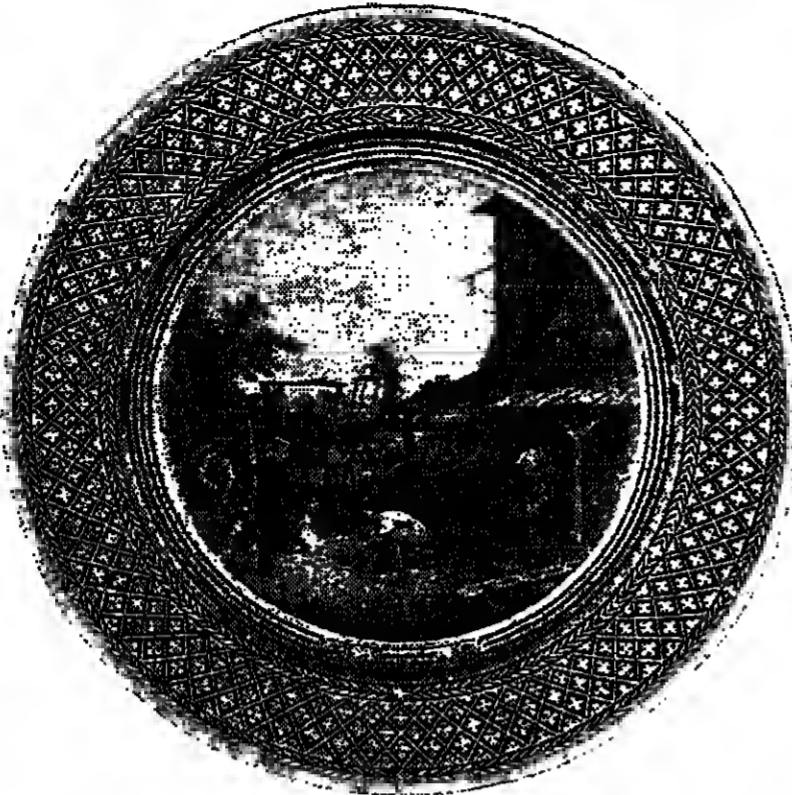
SOUREN MELIKIAN

much as anything else. The new attendance, which is the old constituency of true collectors, curators and the dealers catering to their needs, does things its own way, displaying considerable zest wherever the occasion warrants it.

There was a telling contrast right at the beginning. A modest set of four Vincennes pieces made in the 1750s sold under the low estimate, on just one bid for \$2,990 (\$4,500). And that was good enough for pieces decorated in the same style with birds fluttering in white reserves, surrounded by deep lapis blue with a gold trellis simulating pebbles...

The next lot, on the contrary, wonderful and rare, graciously sailed to its high estimate, ending up at \$34,500. The water jug and basin decorated around 1752 by Jean-Claude Duplessis combine perfection of form with lightness in the decor, in touches of gold, blue and dainty polychromy for the sparsely applied floral sprays on a white ground. Charles Truman, formerly of the Victoria & Albert Museum and currently busy expanding the antique department at Asprey's, says it is the one piece he would have loved for himself.

The string of banalities that followed for a while would have floundered in any weak market. Their success is the best evidence of a quasi-bullish mood. The pair of contorted Vincennes vases decorated around 1755 with the most conventional landscapes must have delighted their seller as they climbed to a whopping \$4,025. So should a Sèvres rose set of a teapot, a cup and saucer, and a tray painted in 1760 with landscapes that place them all in the chocolate-box league. They did really well at \$3,450, even if Christie's boldly suggested this as the "low" estimate. Indeed, the consistent overbidding that professionals such as Truman say they detected in Christie's printed estimates could have backfired had the market not been so buoyant. As it was, overestimation only



Sèvres plate, part of the Service des Arts Industriels (1820 to 1835).

served to conceal, ironically enough, the extent of the success scored by the auction house. A delightful plate from the service executed at Sèvres in 1793 for a "M. Sudell Anglais," hardly justified a \$3,000 to \$5,000 estimate. With all the charm it owes to its yellow-and-black bird, "Troupille jaune à calotte noire de Cayenne" as a neatly written cartouche tells us, an estimate lower by one third at least would have been in order. It sold well at \$3,680.

All the pieces illustrate various stages of all the crafts and manufacturing activities practiced in France at the time. Antoinette Hallé, director of the Musée National de Céramique and a leading expert in French 19th-century porcelain, said in an interview that the endeavor encapsulates the approach of the Encyclopédistes. The project was conceived by Alexandre Brongniart, then the director of the Manufacture Royale de Sèvres, whose father, the famous architect Théodore Brongniart, belonged to the Encyclopédistes' generation.

The precision in the observation was matched by the elaborate technique devised to make the plates. In order to transfer his drawings, Develly would rub graphite over the back of the drawing, which he applied to the ceramic surface. He went over it with a pointed tool, then painted the outline broadly, put the piece into the kiln, had a second go at painting for details and corrections, and put the piece into the kiln for a second firing. In several cases, more than two firings were required to obtain the finished result — painted scenes of quasi-photographic realism.

This may not be great art (connoisseurs found the garishness of the heavily gilt frieze insufferable), but as a visual record of French society and economic activity, it is unique. Once completed, the service, which was never intended for sale, was eventually presented by King Louis-Philippe in the Austrian chancery, Prince von Metternich, and later belonged to the royal house of Romania. How much of it survives is unknown. The 24 plates turning up out of the blue, consigned to Christie's by "a gentleman" whose identity has not been disclosed, galvanized two museums and one collector into action.

THE Musée National, bidding through an agent, acquired 13 plates. Two of these cost the museum \$24,050 each, three times the middle estimate. The underbidder on both was Eric Turner of the Victoria & Albert, representing the Power House Museum in Sydney as a friendly agent. Eventually the Australian institution got the plate illustrating the process of impressing patterns on fabrics for \$13,800, "only" twice the high estimate. Most of the others went to Bernard Dragoesco of Paris. James Abby and Sarah Henton, London, bought the plate illustrating the process of impressing patterns on fabrics for \$13,800, "only" twice the high estimate.

This is not to say that buyers careful not to overstep stood no chance that day. They did when it came to maiolica, a field that has recently been deserted by the big players, Truman says. A splendid albarello decorated with formal motifs in Faenza or Naples around 1500 could be had for \$6,325. This is downright cheap. Nor was a pictorial plate made in Urbino in 1533, as the underglaze inscription on the back states, overpriced at \$23,000. But the real coup was a Spanish bowl painted with the figure of a draped woman. Done in Paterna around 1400 in a primitive style with a cartoon touch, it is painted in a very Syrian palette (manganese brown, turquoise, white), not remotely connected with maiolica in Turkey as the catalogue suggests. Sold out of context, it belongs to a category now so rare that few respond when it does turn up. At \$1,725, it was an inspired buy, some restoration notwithstanding. Some sharp-eyed old-timer must be chucking with mirth right now.

Queen Mum's Gates

By Claire Frankel

LONDON — At a south London foundry, David Wynne was standing on scaffolding about 20 feet above my head, paintbrush in hand, clearly pleased. He'd mixed just the right purple to outline the gold centers of the pink roses and was putting the finishing touches to his extraordinary gate.

Costing £1.5 million (\$2.2 million), this joyful commemoration of the 90th birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will be opened in Hyde Park by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Tuesday. (The Queen Mum's 90th was two years ago, but the commemoration was delayed because of the fund-raising effort.)

A red lion ("the lion is always red — that's why most of England's pubs are called the Red Lion") and white unicorn, supporters to the royal arms, are dancing in carefree mood around a rose tree, a sort of English rose of life. Because anything to do with a park in a capital must relate to children, Wynne wanted them to be surprised by something new each time they looked at the gates.

A mouse and a cheeky vessel peek around a nearby mushroom. To the right, a fat, blue salmon leaps through tall black grasses and stylized waves (the Queen Mum was a great fisherwoman). Looking up through leafy branches with full-blown pink roses, the eye lights on the smallest English bird, the wren, then a blue tit, a pheasant, a dove, hawk, canary, parrot, a generously trailing purple peacock and in the middle of this dazzling aviary, a woodpecker. "It's not all done for fun," says Wynne. "It's not a big deal, nothing to do with anything very serious."

David Wynne is an enthusiast, a cigar-smoking old wiver, vital, curious and intelligent. An alumnus of Trinity College, Cambridge, his text, it belongs to a category now so rare that few respond when it does turn up. At \$1,725, it was an inspired buy, some restoration notwithstanding. Some sharp-eyed old-timer must be chucking with mirth right now.



Gates will mark the Queen Mother's 90th birthday.

decidable talent has allowed him the luxury of working without a gallery or an agent. "I wouldn't dream of doing anything I didn't enjoy," he says.

Behind an ebullient spirit is a man of extraordinary versatility and professionalism in his approach to work. The endpapers of the recently published book, "The Sculpture of David Wynne 1974-1992" give a clue to his meticulousness. They reproduce a detailed drawing of the horse structure of an elephant with accompanying notes: "5 'toes front' — 4 back spreading on contact," "ears 2m vertical, 1.5m length max." Wynne had done his usual homework spending three weeks in Botswana modeling elephants in plasticine, getting to know his subject. "I must do them justice; they must be alive." He has swum with the dolphins (one of many, the familiar bronze "Joy With a Dolphin" gives freely in Massachusetts, Texas, Minnesota and London), rode raccoons for a number of commissions and lived with grizzly bears in the Rocky Mountains before sculpting a 26-ton black marble one now residing in Purchase, New York.

Wynne is unlikely to become a cult figure, a status realized by three of his sons with their rock group, Ozric Tentacles. He is a representative sculptor of a great ver-

satility, working in sizes ranging from a small gold ring to a 30-ton marble carving. The words most often used to describe his work, whether animal or portrait head, is collaboration. The new gates are a collaboration, too. One of the difficulties was to make them big and strong enough and still look airy and fun. The work weighs a ton and a half. The stainless steel shaft of the tree reaches 3 feet into the ground and stretches to the top of the fork of the tree, 21 feet up. The gate is a great deal more subtle than it looks. The bronze objects had to be made in two halves, one for each side, the lion and the unicorn must have two faces; one way the lion's head turns over his shoulder looking to the right but on the reverse, he looks the other way. The project took nearly three years to complete. It was Prince Michael of Kent who first suggested that his aunt's longevity be marked in this way — no permanent structure exists in England for this popular lady. The only monument put up this century by public subscription, the money took some time to collect. And then the superabundance of committees. "In a constitutional monarchy, the Queen Mum and Prince Michael are NOT enough," says Wynne.

Claire Frankel is an American journalist who lives in London.

China Gets First Western-Style Museum

By Sheryl WuDunn, New York Times Service

BEIJING — For years, the last place to look for a modern display of Chinese art was in China. Now that may be changing with the opening of China's first Western-

style museum here, more than a dozen years after its sponsor first conceived of it.

The Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology, which opened in Beijing on May 27, has joined a string of Sackler galleries and museums around the world. The opening was the culmination

of years of trans-Pacific dreams and headaches, and the headaches could get worse.

It is not even clear whether the museum will be opened to the public, except to specialists who make appointments or to those Chinese and foreigners piously enough to talk their way past the guards. The museum is inside Beijing University, where guards stand at each gate to keep visitors out.

"They have assured us they will let us outside visitors," said Jill Sackler, Sackler's widow, on a visit to Beijing for the opening ceremony. Visits now are by appointment. Dr. Arthur M. Sackler, a psychiatrist and medical publisher who donated millions of dollars to the arts before he died in 1957, gave \$10 million to have the museum built in Beijing in partnership with

a group of Chinese archaeologists. But the Sackler team has just handed over control and responsibility to the Chinese partners and the authorities, who have no experience operating a modern museum. At the Sackler Museum, 800-year-old porcelains, 2,200-year-old bronzes and 4,500-year-old ceramics are displayed in pristine cases, like pieces in Sackler galleries in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the Royal Academy of Art in London and at Harvard University.

The new museum occupies a pavilion with a spacious courtyard recalling the imperial-style residences of the Summer Palace. Initially, the government was even hesitant to accept the museum as a gift from Sackler, partly because it was generally suspicious of Westerners.

Dining Out section listing various restaurants and their details across different cities like Paris, London, Rome, etc.

4th of July Parties section listing various party venues and their details.

The Studio and Marshalls sections listing party venues and their details.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES section listing various churches and their service times across multiple cities.

SECRET CODES section featuring a large advertisement for Sprint's international calling codes.

## Embers Under the Ashes

### Dark Passion of Pinchus Krémègne

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — History can sometimes be unfair. Consider the case of Pinchus Krémègne, whose work is being exhibited at the Pavillon des Arts at Les Halles.

Sometimes in 1912, Krémègne, who had been studying sculpture in Vilnius, slipped out of Lithuania at the age of 22. He could not have left otherwise. Fearful that Jews would emigrate massively to the United States, the Russian government refused to grant them passports. Krémègne's goal, however, was not America but Paris. The other chandessine migrants thought that was hilarious.

A few days later, he stepped off the train at the Gare de l'Est in Paris. He could not speak a word of French, but made his way through the city chattering a scrap of paper on which were written the words "La Roche." This was the haven in Montparnasse where so many penniless Russian artists found shelter in those days. There he settled in.

In time he wrote his friend Chaim Soutine, who had stayed on in Vilnius, urging him to come. In France, he told him, Jews were respected as human beings.

Soutine and Krémègne had first met when they were children, and Soutine had joined his friend at the Vilnius School of Fine Arts, where Krémègne was then studying sculpture. It was Krémègne who introduced Soutine to French painting (he had given up sculpture by then) and the injustice of history is that the older artist has since been dismissed as an imitator of Soutine's. If anything, it was the other way around — at the outset at least.

Life was not easy at first. The two friends were so broke that they avoided even looking into cafes as they slunk past. They did not have enough money for a cup of coffee and dreaded that friends might hail them. But an old Russian tailor befriended them, and fed them when they were hungry.

One of their first collectors was Police Commissioner Zamaron, a bohemian in his own way, who spent his evenings chatting with artists at La Roche and amassed hundreds of paintings by Modigliani, Chagall, Utrillo, Fougère and Soutine. (He had to sell them, ultimately, to pay his gambling debts.)

At La Roche, Krémègne met Modigliani. Later in life, Krémègne spoke of him with great warmth, recalling the various personal and artistic details. He witnessed the Italian artist's steady decline and inherited his last part of a story. "He had only worn them two or three times," Krémègne once told the critic Jean-Paul Crespelle, "but the first time I put them on, they took me straight to a bistro!"

It was thanks to the collector Paul Gaillarde that Krémègne got his first whiff of success. But he was to be outshone by Soutine, whose success was assured from the day his paintings struck the fancy of Dr. Albert C. Barnes, the prominent American collector.

Soutine's art was more vivid, and Krémègne's restrained expressionism suffered in comparison. But there is no reason to compare them, aside from the fact that they were once friends.

Even that friendship ended. Though he had become successful by then, Soutine, in spite of Krémègne's repeated urgings, balked at selling a painting to help a friend in need. The Russian tailor who fed them when they were hard up, had come down with tuberculosis and needed treatment. From that day on, if someone mentioned Soutine, Krémègne would mutter: "Soutine? Never heard of him."

As the 70 paintings at the Pavillon des Arts (to Sept. 5) make clear, the substance of Krémègne's art resides in his unusual use of color. At a time when so many artists (with the notable exception of Rouault) favored pure, almost primary colors, Krémègne's palette was more expressionistically rich, its tones more somber, and there is a certain sullen melancholy in the blending of brown and gray and ochre into even the most luminous alics.

The subject matter does not reach beyond the standard repertoire of landscape, still life, portrait and nude. The taciturn Krémègne would paint an apple with a dark passion, all the colors were dirty, and the subject glowed beneath them, like embers under ashes.

In 1939, before World War II swooped down on France, Krémègne packed his wife and child off to Sweden — she was Swedish and had been nanny to the Nobel children. He made it to safety in Céret, in the Pyrénées where they had acquired a house. When the German Army took over the southern part of France, Krémègne was sent to work on a farm. The sympathetic French farmer allowed him time to paint.

After the war, Krémègne returned to Paris to find his studio miserably intact. The artist was only 55, but the war had marked a great divide. Soutine had died in 1943; Krémègne survived him for almost 40 years — he died in 1981. But, to a France emerging from a great spiritual crisis, he was already part of the past. He lacked Picasso's protean talent and continued painting in much the same vein as he had in the '30s.

Krémègne deserves a reappraisal, and the time seems ripe. He remains one of the historical figures of that great immigration of Jewish artists from Russia who transformed Western painting in the first decades of this century. He should not be forgotten.



Detail of self-portrait.

## Dubuffet's Rude, Universal Charm

By Michael Kimmelman  
New York Times Service

**W**ASHINGTON — From beginning to end, the Jean Dubuffet exhibition at the Hirshhorn Museum is a pleasure to see. Has any other artist strived so hard to seem rude and inescapable and yet spread so much pleasure?

It was the central paradox of Dubuffet's career that he both debunked the art establishment more vigorously and received more encomiums from it than probably any European artist of his generation. He made his debut in Paris to Janine in 1944, his wit and mischievousness apparently proving to be just what that enervated city needed after years of deprivation and humiliation. From then until his death in 1985, at the age of 83, Dubuffet enjoyed the kind of recognition artists mostly dream of.

The man whose paintings were said to represent the antithesis of the School of Paris became that city's most esteemed artist. When the Jeu de Paume reopened three years ago as a center for contemporary art, it sought to establish his own stature by banking in Dubuffet's, dedicating its inaugural exhibition to his late work.

And now there is this show at the Hirshhorn, through Sept. 12. With nearly 100 works, it is the most extensive Dubuffet exhibition in the United States in 20 years. Organized by the museum's director, James T. Demetrian, it concentrates on the period from 1943 to 1963, the most fruitful of Dubuffet's artistic life, just before he settled into "L'Hourloupe," the series of paintings and sculptures that was his attempt at a universal kind of public art.

He succeeded almost too well. For years, Dubuffet produced the messily cheerful, highest compositions that defined the series, until his art came to seem almost as ubiquitous and predictable as McDonald's. The self-declared anti-establishment man became something of a big business. But before then, during the years on which this exhibition concentrates, he applied his contentious energy to the creation of one series after another of still surprising audacity.

He was born in 1901 in Le Havre, a port city that had nourished many artists, including Boudin and Braque. But Dubuffet always claimed that the tradition of high art they upheld meant nothing to him. His dream, he once announced with characteristic provocation, was to eliminate all the libraries and museums and erect in the center of every town a statue commemorating oblivion. "Let us abolish the past and all that comes with it!" he declared.



Jean Dubuffet's "Cow With the Beautiful Muzzle," on view in Washington.

Dubuffet was hardly the first to say so. But when he said it, he had the momentum of history behind him. It was not coincidental that his career took off at the same time that the writings of Sartre, Camus and Orwell gained widespread attention and that Francis Bacon, Alberto Burri and Lucio Fontana began to make their own marks on the European artistic scene.

Twice Dubuffet made aborted stabs at art: the third try stuck. In 1942 he abandoned his career as a wine merchant to take up painting. Ever the dutiful businessman, and

point out that his incendiary rhetoric was one thing and his work another. He may have aspired to the condition of Art Brut, but he remained a Parisian intellectual. This is especially clear when one compares Dubuffet's work with actual Art Brut, or "outsider" art, as it now is called, which has once again become fashionable in this politicized climate of insiders and outsiders. Interest in the work of outsiders leads to this fine Dubuffet show, a timeliness. But it needs no such cause.

His images — brightly colored and scrawled in an artfully uncouth hand — were peopled by characters who seemed possessed of a goofy delirium pervasively out of place in wartime Paris. But Dubuffet was never as shocking or as radical as he pretended — and was at first said — to be. Not only did his art, in fact, build on the achievements of Klee and Miró and other enrobes in the pantheon of high art, it also betrayed a degree of refinement that, particularly with the hindsight of several decades, links it inextricably with those School of Paris artists he professed to abhor.

### BOOKS

#### COMMAGER ON TOCQUEVILLE

By Henry Steele Commager. 130 pages. \$24.95. University of Missouri Press.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

**H**ENRY Steele Commager's brilliant new interpretation of Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" offers this astute comment: "He had an instinct for the jugular vein in history."

The same can be said for Commager, the author of major works on the American mind and dream and now professor emeritus of history at Amherst College. For in "Commager on Tocqueville," the premier U.S. historian allows the reader to see America today through the critical vision of Commager on Commager.

Pulling no punches, Commager achieves three things in his invaluable little book. He makes us want to read or reread Tocqueville's 1835 classic, he tells us what's best and what's flawed about "Democracy in America" and, more than many of the historians in academia, he speaks out about some imperfections of the United States. As a historical icon, Tocqueville is generally more cited than read. He could be quaint as well as president, better on the political system than on the people.

Prepare to be chided if you quote this Tocqueville sentence, "from his daughter's titled 'The Young Woman as a Wife' — to a feminist: 'In America a woman loses her independence forever in the bonds of matrimony.'"

He can hardly be blamed for failing to anticipate the current society-page phrase "the bride will retain her name."

"Commager on Tocqueville" explores five dilemmas Tocqueville raised but did not always answer: democracy and the tyranny of the majority, the price of a just society, centralization and democracy, the military in a democracy and the contradictions between political equality and economic inequality. While showing great respect for Tocqueville's profound interpretations of America, Commager uses these areas as taking-off points for his own humane and liberal views.

It has been a long turning from the Age of Andrew Jackson in the 1830s to the Age of Bill Clinton in the 1990s, but Commager finds that Tocqueville's ideas, if not his high standards, remain as instructive today as they were a century and a half ago.

Admittedly, Tocqueville's sources of information were inadequate and often misleading: "He made it a point to meet the best people, and the best people, then as now, were inclined to deprecate democracy." Yet Commager emphasizes that Tocqueville, the aristocrat, admired America's egalitarian government and society.

Tocqueville was certain that war and the military would endanger liberty and democracy in the New World. Here, too, Commager finds Tocqueville capable of looking into the future.

But Commager doesn't simply place the blame on the American military for the military-industrial complex during the Cold War. He follows up Tocqueville's fear that militarism would have a democratic government by pointing to expanded administrations in Washington that assumed "something of the military character" and were responsible for creating what he calls the national security state.

Commager builds on Tocqueville's vision of a democratic society by calling for the next egalitarian goal: a just society in the United States and for the rest of the world. He proposes that international agencies and regulatory commissions, not "some abstract thing called world government," should handle such basic concerns as the environment, health, nourishment,

agriculture and "a hundred other problems that no one nation can possibly solve and which unsolved will affect every nation."

In an eloquent conclusion, Commager writes that the United States should recover the "moral and practical leadership" which inspired Tocqueville in the last century and which existed during times of crisis up to the middle of the 20th century.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

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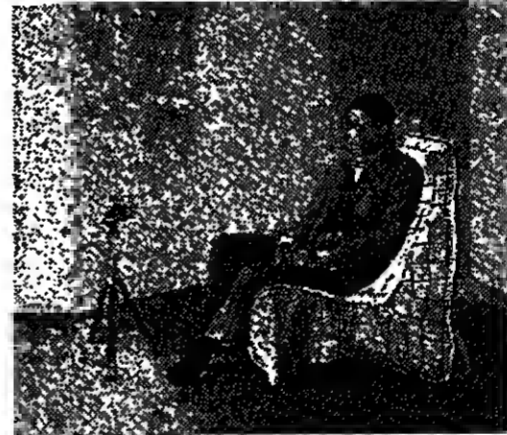
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David Hockney Peter Schleginger with Polaroid Camera, 1977  
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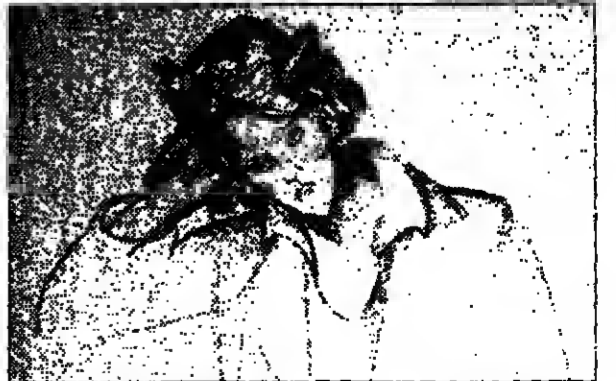
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41.50	41.00	41.00	41.00	0.00
41.00	40.50	40.50	40.50	0.00
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36.00	35.50	35.50	35.50	0.00
35.50	35.00	35.00	35.00	0.00
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34.50	34.00	34.00	34.00	0.00
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27.00	26.50	26.50	26.50	0.00
26.50	26.00	26.00	26.00	0.00
26.00	25.50	25.50	25.50	0.00
25.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
25.00	24.50	24.50	24.50	0.00
24.50	24.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
24.00	23.50	23.50	23.50	0.00
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21.00	20.50	20.50	20.50	0.00
20.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
20.00	19.50	19.50	19.50	0.00
19.50	19.00	19.00	19.00	0.00
19.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	0.00
18.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	0.00
18.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	0.00
17.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	0.00
17.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	0.00





MARKET DIARY

Weak U.S. Economy Hits Cyclical Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Weaker-than-expected U.S. job growth in June reinforced pessimism about the American economy, sending stocks of many large companies lower on Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 26.57 points, to 3,483.97, and declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered

N.Y. Stocks

Advanced 3- to 2-1/2 ratio. Over-the-counter stocks, however, trended higher, with the Nasdaq composite index up 0.90, to 704.49.

Among blue-chip stocks, losses were prominent in companies that depend on a strong economy for earnings growth, such as Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., down 1 1/4 to 40%.

Stocks opened lower after the Labor Department said the nation's unemployment rate rose to 7 percent in June from 6.9 percent in May as job growth weakened and the recovery stalled.

YPF SA was the second-most active New York Stock Exchange issue, easing 1/4 to 2 1/4. The Argentine energy concern was partially privatized on Monday.

Among the cyclical issues, Caterpillar fell 1 to 7 1/2. International Paper fell 1/2 to 64 1/2, and Aluminum Co. of America eased 1/4 to 7 1/4.

Players International led the OTC active, falling 1/2 to 18 1/4. A 6 million share offering of Players, which markets services and products to the gaming and travel industries, had been priced at \$18.75 a share.

"These were very poor numbers," said Alan Ackerman, executive vice president at Reich & Co. "Job weakness is hardly the impe-

ment for consumer spending and hardly a spark to get the market going," he said.

With the economy looking grim, the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose 8/32 to 105 29/32. The issue's yield fell to 6.66 percent from 6.68 percent on Thursday.

Traders said short-maturity bonds were strong all day on the notion the weak jobs data eliminated the risk of a Federal Reserve Board raising interest rates this summer.

Sunshine Mining paced the Big Board advances, rising 1/4 to 2 1/4. Shares of precious metal mining companies have gained as bullion prices jumped this week.

But some gold issues weakened, consolidating their gains of earlier in the week. Gold slipped \$1.50 an ounce after a share rise on Thursday. On the American Stock Exchange, the most-active issues were Echo Bay, down 1/4 to 13 and Royal Oak, off 1/4 to 6 1/4.

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NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Sunbeam, YPF SA, and others.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing AMEX Most Actives with columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes YPF SA, Caterpillar, and others.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dow Jones Averages table showing Open, High, Low, Last, and Change for Industrial, Transportation, Finance, and Composite.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for Industrials, Transportation, Finance, and Utilities.

NYSE Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Finance, and Utilities.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Finance, and Utilities.

AMEX Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Finance, and Utilities.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing High, Low, Close, and Change for 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE prev. open, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, and NASDAQ prev. a.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing Buy and Sell volume for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options table showing Bid, Offer, and Last for various options.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various futures contracts.

Food table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various food futures.

Metals table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various metal futures.

Financial table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various financial futures.

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

3-MONTH EURO/DOLLAR (LIFFE) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

3-MONTH EURO/DEM (LIFFE) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

LONG GILT (LIFFE) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. FUTURES table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various U.S. futures.

Grains table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various grain futures.

Metals table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various metal futures.

Livestock table showing High, Low, Last, and Change for various livestock futures.

CATTLE (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN OIL (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

WHEAT (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN CRACKED (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN HULLS (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN OIL (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

SOYBEAN (CME) table showing High, Low, Last, and Change.

Tandem Computers Expects a Loss CUPERTINO, Calif. (Combined Dispatches) — Tandem Computers Inc. said Friday that it would report a loss for the financial third quarter. The company didn't give figures.

Denny's Announces Plan for Blacks NEW YORK (NYT) — Besieged by discrimination lawsuits, the parent company of Denny's restaurants has announced a plan to give blacks a larger role in the company's management and to increase minority-group ownership of its franchises.

GE Optimistic on Second Quarter FAIRFIELD, Conn. (Bloomberg) — General Electric Co. said Friday it expected second-quarter earnings to exceed estimates, and that first-quarter results would be revised to reflect a \$1.01-a-share charge.

St. Paul Cos. to Buy Insurance Firm LONG GROVE, Ill. (AP) — St. Paul Cos. has agreed to buy Economy Fire & Casualty Co., a property and casualty concern, for about \$420 million in cash and other assets from Kemper Corp.

For the Record An insider-trading trial in France of nine people involving the sale of American stock to Pechiney SA ended Friday. The verdict is scheduled for Sept. 29. The defendants, including financiers close to the then-ruling Socialist Party, were charged with illicit trading in 1988 in shares of the U.S. company Triangle Corp. before it sold American Can.

Warner-Lambert Co. said it would acquire the consumer health products business of Fisons PLC in Australia and New Zealand for approximately \$23 million. As part of the deal, the company will also get the Rosken line of therapeutic skin care products. A closing date has not been determined, said Peter Wolf, a Warner-Lambert spokesman.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., in a bid to boost its investment banking prowess, is offering multiyear, multimillion-dollar pay packages to employees at rival firms.

JOBS: June Data Betray Weakness

Continued from Page 1 many had lowered interest rates and this weakened the market. The stock market lost ground.

Despite Mr. Clinton's attempt to portray Friday's figures as a one-time phenomenon, economists saw them as more than just one month's snafu.

Manufacturing jobs have declined by 1.7 million from their peak in January 1989, by 300,000 in the past year, and by 53,000 last month.

With military spending declining annually by 6 percent in inflation-adjusted terms, June's layoffs were concentrated in the aircraft, electronics and instruments sectors.

The only strength occurred in the service sector, which added 56,000 workers in June, mainly in health and education but also in "personal supply services." Many of these, said Audrey Freedman, a labor consultant, actually end up on assembly lines but with insecure and temporary jobs.

Most economists disagreed with Edward Yardeni, chief economist at the New York investment firm of

C.J. Lawrence Inc., who said the jump in the jobless rate did not necessarily mean the economy was slumping.

"I don't believe the economy is as weak as the June report would indicate," he said, noting that the Labor Department had revised upward its estimates of job gains for April and May by a combined 45,000.

But Mr. Sinai pointed out that federal subsidies to cash-strapped states and cities are flat, that U.S. exports are down in real terms, and that the no-hiring policies by many companies have preempted consumers to rein in spending.

He pointed out that the only bright spot in capital spending is in information-processing equipment, a labor-saving expenditure.

Dollar Advances

The dollar moved up to 1.6960 Deutsche marks by the New York close, from 1.6930 DM at Thursday's close. The U.S. currency also gained to 106.50 yen from 107.325 yen, 5.7833 French francs from 5.7155 francs, and to 1.5110 Swiss francs from 1.5070 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5075 from \$1.5155.

Roederer and Foe Tie Knot

PARIS — The champagne house Louis Roederer said Friday that it would join forces with one of its competitors to get through the dry spell that their industry is facing.

Louis Roederer said it would take a 60 percent stake in the holding company of Champagne Deutz by subscribing to most of a 116 million franc (\$20 million) capital increase at the debt-ridden champagne house.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock market data including various stock prices and indices.

Paris

Table of Paris stock market data including various stock prices and indices.

Tokyo

Table of Tokyo stock market data including various stock prices and indices.

London

Table of London stock market data including various stock prices and indices.

Frankfurt

Table of Frankfurt stock market data including various stock prices and indices.

Market Closed

The stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Friday for a holiday.

Singapore

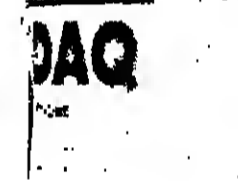
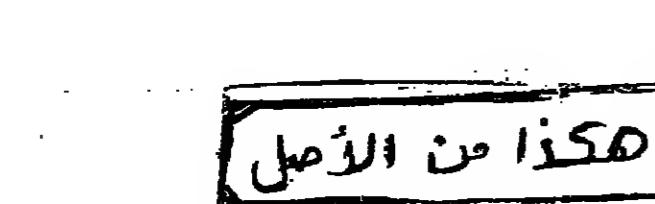
Table of Singapore stock market data including various stock prices and indices.

Zurich

Table of Zurich stock market data including various stock prices and indices.

Stock Indexes

Table of various stock indexes including S&P 500, NYSE, and others.



# Slovakia Targets Imports

## Surcharge Would Aim to Protect Reserves

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**BRATISLAVA, Slovakia** — After six months of independence, Slovakia is struggling to define its economic future.  
 Slovak officials, spurred by visits from international lending agencies and the long-awaited promise of a \$90 million International Monetary Fund loan, say they are ready to stabilize their economy.  
 Resisting pressure to devalue the koruna, Slovak leaders now favor one temporary fix: a 20 percent import surcharge that is likely to affect 30 percent to 40 percent of Slovakia's imports, valued at \$932 million in the first quarter of this year.  
 All imports, except those from the Czech Republic, must be paid for in hard currency and the Slovak government is hoping the surcharge can give temporary protection to the hard currency reserves and improve Slovakia's balance of payments.  
 But there's no agreement within the government on whether it's the right medicine for the nation's economic ills. And Slovakia still faces the difficult task of selling the plan to its trading partners in the European Free Trade Association, European Community and Visegrad Group, between Poland, Hungary and the two states of former Czechoslovakia.  
 Sergei Kozlik, director of the Slovak government's economic policy department, said the surcharge is likely to be started within a month, and will help restructure Slovakia's imports.  
 Slovakia needs to slow down imports of consumer goods and food products and boost imports of other goods from trading partners. "We are able to com-

pensate them in other commodities," he said. "For instance, we will import more technologies."  
 No doubt the move will change the six-month-old trade relationship Slovakia has with the neighboring Czech Republic, joined by a customs union allowing the duty-free trade of goods. If the Czech-Slovak customs union breaks down, Slovak importers will have to pay for all imports in hard currency. But leaders in both countries say their trade relationship will weather the current crisis.  
 As a new country, Slovakia still lacks clear data on its economy. Nevertheless, leaders tend to portray the situation as greatly improved from a dismal start in January and February, when Slovakia's foreign currency reserves fell below \$200 million. The problems began early, when Slovak citizens and businesses, worried about a possible Slovak devaluation, spent a run on foreign currency in Slovak banks. By Feb. 8, the Czech and Slovak republics adopted separate currencies and Slovak leaders embarked on a politically divisive debate over whether to devalue their currency.  
 Instead, they began to float the idea of a temporary import surcharge, mostly for consumer goods and food products.  
 The measure was discussed during an IMF mission to Slovakia in June and is included in the government's communiqué on its pact with the IMF. The idea is that the proceeds from the surcharge would be used for export credits for small and medium-sized businesses.

# Paris Bids to Restart Economy With Yet Another Rate Cut

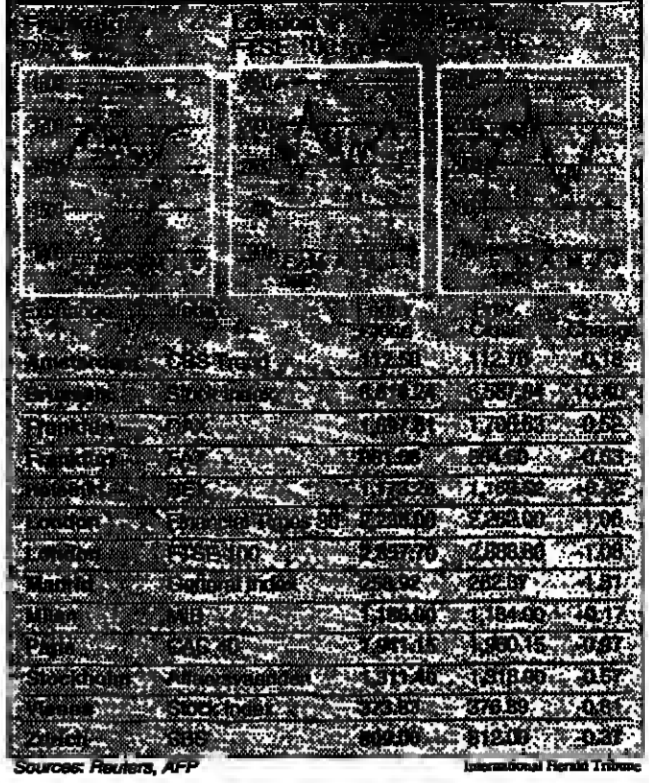
## German Easing This Week Bull Planning Big Job Cuts

**Reuters**  
**PARIS** — France, desperate to breathe life into its moribund economy, cut interest rates on Friday for the 10th time since the conservatives gained power in March.  
 In doing this one day after the Bundesbank had lowered its rates, France highlighted how much the German central bank still calls the shots on monetary policy.  
 The Bank of France said it was cutting its key intervention rate, which sets the floor on money market rates, by 4 point to 6.75 percent from 7 percent.  
 It also reduced its 5-to-10-day lending rate, the ceiling on money market rates and less significant now that rates are going down, to 7.75 percent from 8 percent.  
 The timing of the cut was three days earlier than expected. The bank usually waits until its securities repurchase tender on Mondays to act on rates.  
 "The Bank of France wanted to underline the fact that Bundesbank rate cuts make it possible for rates to go down in France, too," said Jean-François Mercier, economist at Salomon Brothers in London.  
 On Thursday the Bundesbank, which has been blamed by many for putting the brakes on Europe's economy because of its tight monetary policy, lowered its discount rate to 6.75 percent, a level matched on Friday by the French equivalent, the intervention rate.  
 "The German cut was badly needed by Paris. The government, facing criticism of its tough anti-inflationary policies, looks boxed in as

the country sinks into recession and unemployment.  
 The number of jobless rose in May to a record 3.14 million, or 11.5 percent of the work force, and is not expected to peak until the end of the year at the earliest.  
 Unwilling to risk increasing its budget deficit by spending its way out of recession, the government has become dependent on lower interest rates to stimulate the economy.  
 But its attempt to disentangle itself from the influence of the Bundesbank by cutting rates independently came unstuck last week. Economy Minister Edmond Alphandery announced that top German officials were coming to Paris to discuss interest rate cuts, only to be embarrassed hours later when the Germans canceled.  
 The meeting has been rescheduled for Aug. 3 in Paris.  
**Financial markets' love affair** with French investments has cooled. The franc, whose strength had allowed the independent rate cuts, eased against the Deutsche mark Friday, which ended in Paris at 3.3814 francs, up from 3.3703 on Thursday.  
 The Friday rate cut appeared to put France back in step with Germany and on a steadier course. However, the franc's retreat below 3.38 per mark for the first time since mid-April, showed just how difficult it could be for the French to squeeze in another cut before the Bundesbank's next move.

**The Associated Press**  
**PARIS** — France's struggling state-controlled computer firm, Groupe Bull SA, says it will announce plans Monday for another round of significant job cuts.  
 Bull, which posted a 1992 loss of 4.72 billion francs (\$874 million), would not specify how many positions will be eliminated from the payroll.  
 But Hervé Hannebique, director of human resources, said they would be "a very high order of magnitude."  
 Mr. Hannebique added that the latest job cuts wouldn't go beyond "the trend of the past few years."  
 Bull has cut 12,157 positions, or 26 percent of its worldwide total, in the last three years.  
 Bull announced in March that 3,000 job cuts were planned for 1993-94, but the Monday announcement, to be made at a meeting of the company's worker-management committee, is expected to go beyond that.  
 Mr. Hannebique also said that the company's results in the first half "aren't good," but did not provide further details.  
 Bull has posted 15 billion francs of losses in three years.  
 The French government currently is negotiating with the EC Commission over a 2.5 billion franc capital injection for Bull, which was announced at the beginning of this year.  
 Bull is one of the companies that the conservative French government has decided to be put up for sale, although no date has yet been set.

### Investor's Europe



### Very briefly:

- Rhône-Poulenc SA's sale on the Paris Bourse of 3.89 million shares in Resmed-Union SA will take place next Monday through Thursday; the price will be set Monday.
- Métropole Internationale SA, a French computer services company, has been fined 250,000 francs (\$44,000) by the market regulatory authority, Commission des Opérations de Bourse, for a profit forecast in 1991 that the COB said was liable to be misinterpreted.
- The EC Commission reached accord with Russia and Turkey limiting respectively their exports of textiles and clothing to the Community.
- National Bank of Slovakia is preparing its first foreign bond sale for the end of this year, working with Nomura International.
- Montellon SpA has asked the accounting firm Deloitte & Touche to discover the source of the extra 320 billion lire (\$205 million) loss the company announced this week at a shell company in the Netherlands Antilles, and to study the group's overseas holding companies.
- The French Automobiles Association said car production in May fell 4.8 percent compared with a year earlier.

# UNION: EC Expected to Delay Single-Currency Plan

**Continued from Page 9**  
 attended the hearing, seemed prepared to accept a court ruling that would not reject Maastricht outright as an unacceptable infringement of German sovereignty.  
 But he urged the justices to at least impose conditions on the agreement. That way, Mr. Brunner has said, any renegotiation of the treaty would be like unwrapping a mummy: "It would immediately fall apart."  
 The high court review is the most serious remaining challenge to the Maastricht treaty, which has cleared

all other major hurdles to ratification, including approval by the British House of Commons and acceptance by a majority of Danish voters in May, the second time a referendum was held.  
 A rejection of the treaty on constitutional grounds would be a political setback to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose dream of a smooth transition to German unification has been shattered by the heavy costs of bringing Eastern Germany up to Western standards, a series of government budgetary blunders, an ugly backlash against foreigners and the recent sharp downturn in the German economy.

# West German Says GDP Could Fall 2% This Year

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**BONN** — The Finance Ministry undersecretary, Horst Köhler, said Friday that West Germany's gross domestic product could fall as much as 2 percent this year.  
 Up until now, the government had based its budget plans on a forecast of a 1.5 percent drop in 1993 GDP in the West.

And it is echoed by Israeli farmers and manufacturers eager to avoid going head-to-head with Palestinian businesses employing workers for the equivalent of a few dollars a day.  
 But the report makes clear that open trade with the closest large market represents Palestine's main chance for growth. And it implies what many Israelis are loath to admit: Israel's prosperity requires a shift out of labor-intensive industry and subsidized agriculture into sophisticated services and high-technology manufacturing.

# Austrian GDP to Shrink 1%

**Reuters**  
**VIENNA** — Austria's economy has been driven by the German slowdown into a recession complicated by high inflation, two top forecasting institutes said Friday.  
 In its latest projection, the Institute of Economic Research slashed its end-of-March forecast of zero growth for 1993 to a fall in gross domestic product of 1 percent.  
 The Institute for Higher Studies now expects the economy to shrink by 0.8 percent this year, also a

downward revision from a forecast of stagnation in March.  
 Both expect modest 1.5 percent growth in GDP next year.  
 The Institute of Economic Research said it had revised up its inflation forecast to 3.7 percent for 1993. The institute forecasts inflation will fall to 3 percent next year.  
 "Germany, the most important export market, is at the center of the West European recession, and in other key export markets exchange rate changes have burdened Austrian exporters since last autumn," the institute said.

# PALESTINE: Analyzing Territories' Potential for Economic Autonomy

**Continued from Page 9**  
 policies, capital and labor mobility, and open trade with Israel.  
 Poor and newly autonomous economies rarely get past the first prerequisite: the temptation to please everyone by printing money is overwhelming.  
 But remarkably, the Palestinians on the project steering committee, including an official representative from the Palestine Liberation Organization, essentially conceded control over the money supply, endorsing the continuing use of Jordanian and Israeli currency as legal tender.  
 And there are certainly plenty of

By the same token, all sides agreed that in the near term, the Palestinian economy could not manage without sending substantial numbers to work each day in Israel.  
 Since the occupation, Palestinian laborers have done much of the heavy lifting in Israel, building roads and houses and harvesting crops in return for wages far above those back home. This symbiosis was disrupted in the late 1980s, first by the Palestinian rebellion, then by a flood of Russian immigrants competing for the unskilled jobs.  
 The stickiest issue faced by the group is the question of trade between Israel and an autonomous Palestine. "The sentiment that Palestinians need breathing room to build competitive industries is quite common on the West Bank," noted Ephraim Kleiman, an economist at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Israeli and Palestinian nationalists who would prefer just to keep the labor forces separate. But the report coolly endorses the return of at least 100,000 Palestinian workers to Israel as the only plausible way to reduce Palestinian unemployment.

# NASDAQ

**Friday's Prices**  
 NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	Low	Latest Clse	12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	Low	Latest Clse
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	12	120	110	115	120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	12	120	110	115
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	80	70	75	80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	80	70	75
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	60	50	55	60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	60	50	55
40	30	Amazon	0.00	0.0	25	40	30	35	40	30	Amazon	0.00	0.0	25	40	30	35
20	10	Google	0.00	0.0	30	20	10	15	20	10	Google	0.00	0.0	30	20	10	15

صحة من الأصل

NYSE

Friday's Closing Tables include the closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock Name, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Stock Name, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various NYSE stocks and their performance.

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(Continued)

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock Name, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Stock Name, Div, Yld, PE. Lists various NYSE stocks and their performance.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 2, 1993. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (m) monthly.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for 'NEW HIGHS', 'NEW LOWS', and 'Other Funds'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Australian Schilling; BF - Belgian Franc; CS - Canadian Dollar; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Franc; NL - Dutch Guilder; HK - Hong Kong Dollar; L - Luxembourg Franc; P - Punt; S - Singapore Dollar; S\$ - Singapore Dollar; Sfr - Swiss Franc; Y - Yen; Z - Zairean Dollar. \* - Other Price incl. 3% premium charge. \*\* - Price subject to change without notice.

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# Australia Postpones Qantas Sale

**Agence France-Press**  
**CANBERRA** — The Australian government announced Friday that it would delay for a year the sale of its remaining 75 percent ownership of Qantas, the national airline.

The government moved to offset budget impacts of the delay by advancing the sale of 19 percent of its stake in Commonwealth Bank.

The decision to reschedule the Qantas sale was made in response to advice by financial consultants and by Gary Pemberton, the Qantas chairman. Finance Minister Ralph Willis said in a statement.

Mr. Willis said the government was advised it would get substantially better value from the Qantas shares if it would postpone the sale to the financial year starting July 1, 1994.

The Commonwealth stake to be sold is valued at 1.47 billion Australian dollars (\$980 million) at current share prices, which rose 6 cents to 8.76 Australian dollars before the announcement at the end of the business day.

The government owns 70 percent of Commonwealth Bank, with the remainder held by the public. It sold 25 percent of Qantas to British Airways earlier this year.

Canberra hoped to raise 2 billion dollars from the Qantas float, which had been expected in October or November or early in 1994.

But the trading environment in international aviation deteriorated in recent months, Mr. Willis said.

"As a result," he added, "the board and management required additional time to respond to these pressures and to achieve the necessary internal structural changes to overcome this challenge."

# Work Harder, Koreans Told Beest by Labor Woes, Kim Exhorts Nation

**The Associated Press**  
**SEOUL** — As labor disputes crippling the auto giant Hyundai Co. showed no signs of subsiding, President Kim Young Sam appealed to the nation on Friday to work harder to rebuild the economy.

Mr. Kim said in a televised address that South Koreans should tighten their belts for further economic development.

The president's message came amid growing public concern about nationwide labor disputes triggered by a walkout at South Korea's largest auto factory, Hyundai Motor Co., in the southeastern industrial city of Ulsan.

The speech was delivered in a session of economic ministers who reported the government's ambitious five-year economic blueprint.

In Ulsan, workers at 17 subsidiaries of the nation's leading conglomerate Hyundai Group have threatened joint action next week to support the two-week partial walkout at the auto factory. The government reported labor disputes at 40 major factories nationwide.

Government officials worry that their efforts to revitalize the economy may be dampened by work stoppages in major export-oriented factories.

Since Mr. Kim took office in February, he has announced such market-bolstering measures as preferential loans for exports and interest-rate cuts.

But economic indicators show no signs of early

recovery from a prolonged recession. In June, South Korea's trade deficit widened to \$239 million from \$194 million the previous year because of labor difficulties. In the first six months of this year, inflation was 4.2 percent.

Mr. Kim said his administration would collect more taxes to raise economic development funds. He also pledged to accelerate a reform aimed at "economic justice."

This means that business magnates would lose favors given by past military-backed regimes in return for political donations.

Mr. Kim said the centerpiece of his economic reform during his five-year term would be legislation of real-name transactions, in which people would be required to use their real names, not aliases, in financial dealings. Real-name financial dealings would broaden the government's tax base. But Mr. Kim's predecessors, concerned about capital flight, had delayed such legislation.

Since he took office, most major companies have held back on facility and other investments, worrying about fallout from his anti-corruption drive.

Mr. Kim vowed no drastic measures to curb business activities. But conglomerates have been under pressure to slim their property holdings.

His five-year economic blueprint calls for an average 7 percent growth in gross national product from 1993 through 1997.

# Japanese Surplus In Current Account Stubbornly High

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**TOKYO** — Less than a week before Japan hosts a summit meeting with key trading partners, the Finance Ministry said Friday that the country's burgeoning current-account surplus had showed little sign of diminishing in May.

In dollar terms, the ministry said that the May current-account surplus grew 0.9 percent from a year earlier, to \$9.6 billion — the 26th straight month of increases.

Measured in yen, it said, the surplus declined 14.7 percent from a year before.

That discrepancy stems from the yen's 15 percent appreciation against the dollar over the last six months, said Peter Morgan, senior economist at Merrill Lynch. "In terms of actual volume," Mr. Morgan said, "Japan's surplus was little changed in May."

The current-account balance is Japan's broadest measure of the flow of goods and services into and out of the country. Japan has long run a surplus, and Friday's news will do little to ease the pressure on Tokyo to open its markets to foreign goods.

Excessive current-account surpluses are always a global problem because they invite pressures for protection," Lawrence Summers, U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, said in a speech in Tokyo last week.

Japan's Finance Ministry also released data showing that in 1992, the country ran a current-account surplus with five of the countries coming to the Group of Seven economic summit meeting next week.

Japan recorded the largest current-account surplus in 1992, with Germany, at \$9.9 billion, and the United States, at \$4.46 billion.

Investor's Asia					
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
9000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
7500	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
6000	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
5500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
1993 F M A M J J		1993 F M A M J J		1993 F M A M J J	
Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,217.93	7,205.38	+0.17	
Singapore	Straits Times	1,816.23	1,798.94	+0.77	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,768.80	1,755.30	+0.77	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,821.46	19,924.81	-1.52	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	734.73	718.84	+2.07	
Bangkok	SET	887.82	877.52	+1.19	
Seoul	Composite Stock	746.88	753.26	-0.85	
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,921.86	3,995.51	-1.84	
Manila	Composite	1,583.97	1,586.98	-0.19	
Jakarta	Stock Index	386.72	380.54	+0.05	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,899.07	1,886.49	+0.75	
Bombay	National Index	1,045.80	1,036.30	+0.90	

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
 International Herald Tribune

# Chrysler to End Mitsubishi Role

**The Associated Press**  
**TOKYO** — Chrysler Corp. plans to sell the rest of its stake in Mitsubishi Motors Corp. of Japan, Mitsubishi said Friday.

The U.S. automaker plans to sell 23.25 million shares, or 2.72 percent, to close out its Mitsubishi Motors role after 22 years. Early last year, Chrysler received more than \$200 million for 43.6 million shares.

Mitsubishi officials said liquidation by Chrysler would not affect car production for Chrysler by Diamond Star Motors Corp., the U.S. operation owned by Mitsubishi.

# Industrial Nations Raise Aid to India

**Agence France-Press**  
**PARIS** — Leading industrial nations have given strong new support to India's moves toward a liberal economy by pledging \$7.4 billion in aid to the country, a rise of \$200 million over last year, the World Bank reported Friday.

At a meeting of donor nations grouped under the India Consortium, Japan unexpectedly raised its aid commitment to \$1.117 billion, compared with \$926 million last year.

India also got significant support from the United States, Germany, and Britain.

The Indian government began a campaign of reform three years ago to cast off the socialist system that had been dominant for more than four decades.

In the last 12 months, efforts to stabilize the economy were "particularly successful," with important progress in several key areas of structural reform, the group of donors said.

Referring to the controversial Sardar Sarovar dam, an irrigation project that would force thousands of villagers from their ancestral lands, the head of the Indian delegation, Manek Ahluwalia, said: "I can guarantee none of the money pledged will go to the dam project."

However, the government will seek domestic financing for the project, he added.

Financing for the dam was originally to have come from the World Bank and a Japanese company.

# COLLAPSE: Trouble in Hanoi

**Continued from Page 9**  
 nounced a series of "intermediate" measures designed to move state-run businesses toward the private sector. These include selling or leasing state-owned premises or machinery to workers and managers, and allowing the businesses to establish joint ventures with foreign investors.

"It doesn't make sense to move ahead artificially," said Mr. Doanh, who rejects suggestions that the government has gone lukewarm on this aspect of reform.

"The shock therapy and the big bang" have been appropriate in East Europe because those countries had new leadership seeking quick changes to their systems. They were also better prepared to handle the changes.

"But in Vietnam we have political stability and must first establish the preconditions, the psychological maturity. This government has never decided to move too quickly."

The Central Institute for Economic Management expects that Vietnam will retain a "quite strong" public sector for several years. Many of the most viable groups, many of the most viable groups, are government-owned businesses or the government's oil and gas interests, are not likely to be sold off anytime soon despite an urgent need for capital to develop the country's infrastructure.

But Mr. Doanh said, the government also seeks to avoid monopolistic tendencies and is likely to allow greater competition in most areas of the economy in the future, with foreign investors playing a major role.

"It will certainly be a clear improvement," he said, "but we don't overestimate the inflow of foreign capital."

# CLINTON: A Zeal for Easing Differences and 'Getting to Know' the G-7

**Continued from Page 1**  
 who looked at the problem seriously thought there would have to be some realignment in our trade relations. And I think we're going to work that out."

But he gave no indication that "framework" talks on how to address U.S.-Japan trade barriers would succeed at the summit meeting itself. Earlier in the day, he had told reporters that he did not want to raise expectations about the framework talks and that "agreements are always more difficult" during a transition. New elections will be held in Japan on July 18.

The president repeatedly argued that he had acted forthrightly to cut the U.S. budget deficit and that as a result, U.S. interest rates have dropped, housing sales are up and construction employment is rising. His legislative package aimed at producing \$300 billion in deficit reduction over the next five years

argued. In the end, he said, worldwide growth will only be achieved "if there is an expansionary policy in Japan, if Europe is able to produce a higher level of growth so that the system is brought into balance."

Asked about tension in European-U.S. relations, the president said that there was much agreement on aid to Russia, for example, and that the only "point of contention" concerned Bosnia.

"That doesn't mean we can't do anything together," he asserted. "We are trying to work together, and I'm still hopeful that something humane, decent and politically reasonable will emerge from this process before it's too late."

The disagreement over Bosnia is not a reason to "give up" on the G-7 or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he added.

The president made these other main points in the interview:

- The United States has long said it will "bend over backward" to gain a successful conclusion by the end of this year, to the Uruguay Round of world trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The G-7 summit meeting, however, ought to produce "a more vigorous commitment" to GATT, although Mr. Clinton offered no signal of a breakthrough.
- He said he would be "more than happy" to discuss with France the "Havana" decision to impose barriers to foreign steel. France has declared that it will not sign a GATT accord in Tokyo unless a U.S. ruling, based on anti-dumping law, is withdrawn. But Mr. Clinton defended the U.S. anti-dumping law as consistent with GATT regulations.
- He said he realized that his comments on recent German interest rates entered a "delicate" area.

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**AMEX**  
 Friday's Closing  
 Tables include the worldwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Week High	Low	52 Week High	Low
AMEX	31.57							
AA	1.14	123						
AAE	2.07	21						
AAI	1.01	21						
AAJ	1.01	21						
AAK	1.01	21						
AAQ	1.01	21						
AAW	1.01	21						
AAZ	1.01	21						
AAAB	1.01	21						
AAAC	1.01	21						
AAAD	1.01	21						
AAAE	1.01	21						
AAAF	1.01	21						
AAAG	1.01	21						
AAAH	1.01	21						
AAAI	1.01	21						
AAAJ	1.01	21						
AAAK	1.01	21						
AAAL	1.01	21						
AAAM	1.01	21						
AAAN	1.01	21						
AAAO	1.01	21						
AAAP	1.01	21						
AAAQ	1.01	21						
AAAR	1.01	21						
AAAS	1.01	21						
AAAT	1.01	21						
AAAU	1.01	21						
AAAV	1.01	21						
AAAW	1.01	21						
AAAX	1.01	21						
AAAY	1.01	21						
AAAZ	1.01	21						
AAAB	1.01	21						
AAAC	1.01	21						
AAAD	1.01	21						
AAAE	1.01	21						
AAAF	1.01	21						
AAAG	1.01	21						
AAAH	1.01	21						
AAAI	1.01	21						
AAAJ	1.01	21						
AAAK	1.01	21						
AAAL	1.01	21						
AAAM	1.01	21						
AAAN	1.01	21						
AAAO	1.01	21						
AAAP	1.01	21						
AAAQ	1.01	21						
AAAR	1.01	21						
AAAS	1.01	21						
AAAT	1.01	21						
AAAU	1.01	21						
AAAV	1.01	21						
AAAW	1.01	21						
AAAX	1.01	21						
AAAY	1.01	21						
AAAZ	1.01	21						

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Week High	Low	52 Week High	Low
AAE	1.01	21						
AAF	1.01	21						
AAG	1.01	21						
AAH	1.01	21						
AAI	1.01	21						
AAJ	1.01	21						
AAK	1.01	21						
AAQ	1.01	21						
AAW	1.01	21						
AAZ	1.01	21						
AAAB	1.01	21						
AAAC	1.01	21						
AAAD	1.01	21						
AAAE	1.01	21						
AAAF	1.01	21						
AAAG	1.01	21						
AAAH	1.01	21						
AAAI	1.01	21						
AAAJ	1.01	21						
AAAK	1.01	21						
AAAL	1.01	21						
AAAM	1.01	21						
AAAN	1.01	21						
AAAO	1.01	21						
AAAP	1.01	21						
AAAQ	1.01	21						
AAAR	1.01	21						
AAAS	1.01	21						
AAAT	1.01	21						
AAAU	1.01	21						
AAAV	1.01	21						
AAAW	1.01	21						
AAAX	1.01	21						
AAAY	1.01	21						
AAAZ	1.01	21						
AAAB	1.01	21						
AAAC	1.01	21						
AAAD	1.01	21						
AAAE	1.01	21						
AAAF	1.01	21						
AAAG	1.01	21						
AAAH	1.01	21						
AAAI	1.01	21						
AAAJ	1.01	21						
AAAK	1.01	21						
AAAL	1.01	21						
AAAM	1.01	21						
AAAN	1.01	21						
AAAO	1.01	21						
AAAP	1.01	21						
AAAQ	1.01	21						
AAAR	1.01	21						
AAAS	1.01	21						
AAAT	1.01	21						
AAAU	1.01	21						
AAAV	1.01	21						
AAAW	1.01	21						
AAAX	1.01	21						
AAAY	1.01	21						
AAAZ	1.01	21						

# THE MONEY REPORT

## FIRST COLUMN Pension Law And the EC: Euro-Mazed

**T**HE level playing field is still irremediably bumpy. The single market is still fractured. So it is with sadness rather than surprise that this week's news on EC pension law reform should be greeted.

While the draft directive, which has not been adopted and will have to be radically reworked, did not exactly promise to usher in the glad, confident morning of EC financial services, it did at least seem to offer a starting point. There were two main areas of reform.

The first objective was to open the management of national pension funds to outsiders. This of course is in line with the principle of the single EC market. But principles are far removed from the detailed application of carefully drafted rules and regulations. The result was that amid a welter of classic EC squabbling and nondecision-making by committee, the directive was lost. Funny how national interest provokes even the most docile politicians and bureaucrats into vigorous argument.

The second major reform was difficult to take seriously, but might, thanks to its extreme vagueness, have stood a chance of making it through the Euro-maze. What we have just lost with the directive is the prospect of the pan-European prudent man. Apparently the Dutch were among the stumblers of this unfortunate creature. Holland has been the home to many billions in pension funds, managed in a very efficient manner over many years. There was considerable, and understandable, resistance to the idea that their tested way of pension provision should be altered to take account of an externally invented idea of what the prudent man in Brussels might do with their money.

The practical difficulties of arriving at a substantive concept of prudence are enormous. Danish fund managers, for example, are obliged to hold 60 percent of their assets in fixed-interest investments. Their Dutch counterparts have certain limits on the amount of international exposure they can take on, while the British fund manager is subject, principally, to the terms of the trust deed. So farewell, the prudent man, may you rest in peace.

M.B.

## For the Small Investor, Buy Gold in Small Sizes

By Philip Crawford

**Y**OU'RE a small investor with a portfolio of, say, \$100,000, primarily invested in equities and bonds. But, like everyone else these days, you've heard what the gold bulls are saying. More than that, you've noticed a little action. Investment managers like George Soros have entered the gold market (albeit somewhat indirectly, through the medium of gold mining shares) and you're interested in checking out the latest rush.

One good way for small investors to enter the market, say many analysts, is with gold coins, which are available internationally through major banks and securities houses.

Since the price of gold bullion caught a strong updraft in March, beginning a move from around \$325 an ounce to its current level of just under \$380, the demand for gold coins by both small and high-rolling investors has shot up. According to the World Gold Council, global sales of the five leading international gold coins—the Australian nugget, the Austrian philharmonic, the Canadian maple leaf, the U.K. Britannia and the U.S. eagle—jumped 56 percent during April and May from a year earlier.

In Europe and North America, where the market performance of gold bullion has been stellar, sales of gold coins increased by 68 percent to 241,012 ounces, says the World Gold Council. And many experts feel the rally in gold has plenty of steam left.

Gold coins have several advantages over buying shares in mining companies or in funds that invest in mining concerns, say many brokers and market analysts. One edge, say some, is that coins are a pure play.

"One problem with shares is that you're not investing in gold, but in companies which mine it," said Michael Temple of Gold Investments Ltd., a London gold trading firm. "You're therefore exposing yourself to political risk and all the other factors which effect equity markets."

Mr. Temple said that if one held shares in a company mining in South Africa, for example, and if political upheaval there caused mines to be temporarily closed, the share price would most likely fall. But, he noted, the price of gold on the world market would rise in such a scenario, because there would be less supply.

"Overall, coins are the best way for the small investor to get into the gold market," he said. The South African kruggerand, the darling of gold coin investors for a brief period 20 years ago, has fallen out of favor somewhat with international investors, in step with global political pressure against the South African government.

Andrew Smith, a gold analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland in London, said coins were currently more attractive than options—another common way of investing in gold—because options have become more expensive as the bullion price has moved upward. Investors who had the presence to buy call options on gold before the market made its move, he said, are now sitting pretty.

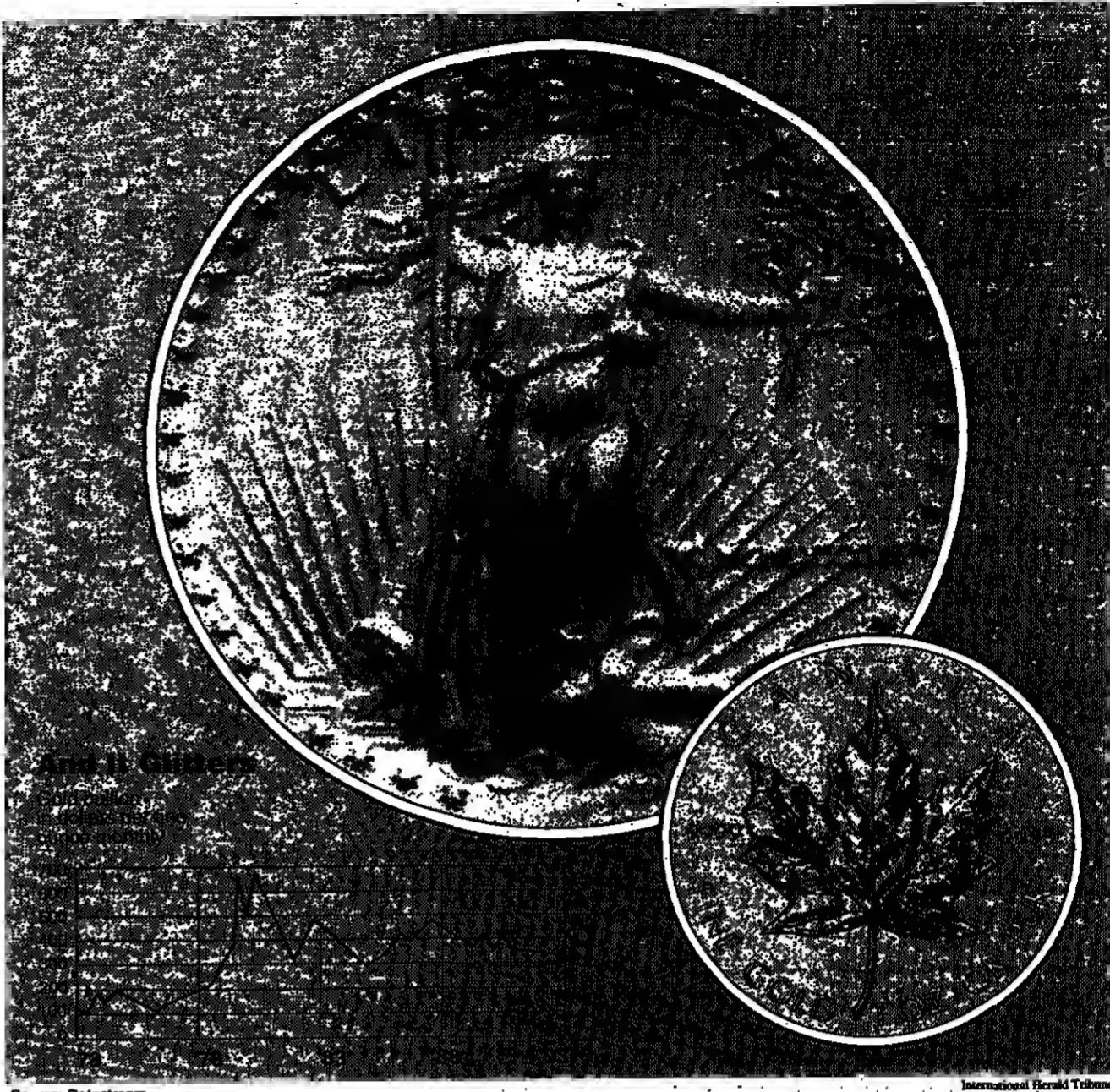
With a call option, investors buy the right to purchase a certain amount of gold at a certain price within a prescribed time period. Thus, anyone who bought a three-month option at the beginning of March to purchase gold at \$325 an ounce, the price at that time, could have sold it back to the market at the end of May for about \$370, pocketing a profit.

Mr. Smith also said that coins have a "comfort premium," that appeals to many investors. "There's obviously a tangible presence with coins," he said. "Some people like the physical feel and touch of it. That sentiment is particularly pronounced in places such as the Far East, where gold has more of an historical visibility. Try selling a gold option there and they'll look at you like you're from outer space."

Gail Ghent, a precious metals trader at Lehman Brothers in New York, said that gold coins also have advantages over gold bullion bars, in addition to being much smaller and therefore cheaper. "The coins are legal tender in the country where they are minted," she said. "Also, if you have a tube of 20 one-ounce coins, you can sell a few of them at a time, which you can't do with a 100-ounce gold bar. I recommend coins to any investor who is interested in taking physical possession of the gold."

She said that, currently, investor interest in gold coins far surpasses that in coins minted from such other metals as silver or bronze.

Offshore domiciles are a frequent home for gold coins owned by investors for whom physical possession is of lesser importance. Many British investors use offshore locales, say experts, since gold bullion is subject to a 17.5



Source: DeLustro

International Herald Tribune

percent value-added tax in Britain. "If an investor wanted to go offshore, we would buy the coins here and then send them to a place like Gibraltar or Jersey," said Mr. Temple. "We'd give the investor a certificate indicating ownership, and when he wanted to sell he'd bring the certificate back and his gold would be redeemed at the market price."

VAT rates on gold bullion are still at different levels throughout the European Community. Indeed, Germany's decision to completely remove its 14 percent VAT on gold as of Jan. 1 boosted sales there, says the World Gold Council. In the United States, there is no federal tax on gold bullion, but some states levy a small tariff.

Stephen Mayer, chief operations officer of the Professional Coin Grading Service, a California concern that authenticates rare coins for private traders and for such major auction houses as Christie's and Sotheby's, said the rise in the gold bullion price has stimulated the overall market in valuable coins.

"It's a good period for the rare coin market," he said. "Values are up, and trading is very active. We've been busier than usual over the past few months, and I think some of that is attributable to what's happened with gold bullion and to the publicity that market has received."

With all of the positives about gold, coins cited by analysts, as well as the old wisdom

that gold is the ultimate, long-term hedge, is there a current downside to investing in them? Certainly, says Mr. Smith, especially if you disagree with the prevailing bullish market sentiment.

"It's been speculative, not steady interest which we've seen escalate so rapidly," he said. "And it's reasonable to argue that what has happened is exceptional, and therefore reversible. Also, there's no downside protection with gold coins. If you happen to be against the current tide of feeling, perhaps now is the time to buy put options on gold."

"Personally, I'm neither bullish nor bearish on the gold market," Mr. Smith concluded. "I'm cautious."

### BRIEFCASE

#### Mutual Funds: Investors Flocking in U.S. and U.K.

Interest in mutual funds continues to soar in the United States and in Britain. Net new investment in U.S. equity funds for January through May was \$3.67 billion, according to the Investment Company Institute, the Washington-based representative body of the American mutual fund industry. Bond and income funds have shown a less striking increase, with sales outstripping redemptions by just \$43.6 million.

Total net sales of British mutual funds during May were £914 million (\$1.3 billion), up almost 300 percent from a year earlier.

"Low rates of interest are clearly encouraging savers to look to equities as a way to increase investment returns," said Victoria Nye, director of communications at the Association of Unit Trusts and Investment Funds, the British mutual fund representative body.

But be warned: Skeptics would say that a high and increasing level of individual investment is a sign that the markets are peaking.

#### Keep 40% of Your Money in Cash, One Analyst Says

At least one analyst would agree with the gloomy notion that the equity market is peaking. U.S. equity investors should consider raising their cash positions to 40 per-

cent, says David Bostian, chief economist of Herzog, Heine, Goddard, the New York financial group.

"That's as high as I have ever gone since the summer of 1987," said Mr. Bostian. "I think we're on the precipice of an intermediate decline of around 10 percent in the stock market that will trough out in October or November."

The market strategist is advocating 20 percent in stocks, 25 percent in bonds, and 15 percent in gold as a hedge against inflation scares. He already held a 10 percent position in gold more than a year ago before prices took off, rising from \$355 an ounce to around the \$379 level this week.

Uncertainties in Washington are dragging down the U.S. economy and the stock market, says Mr. Bostian.

"The main thing is uncertainty about the budget and the health care plan. I'm hoping that by late September or October that will be resolved." Then, he predicts, the economy could pick up to a rate of increase in gross domestic product of 3 to 4 percent in the last quarter of 1993. That would boost stocks in cyclically sensitive sectors, such as autos, aluminum, copper and steel.

To be avoided, says Mr. Bostian, are consumer-goods companies, which he warns could get socked even more than they have already. "Consumers have become incredibly price-conscious," he says, "and they're going after generic brands."

#### A New Warrant Gambles On a Falling German Mark

Wisdom before the event from the American Stock Exchange, Amex is making the most of the new interest in currency trading among mainstream retail investors by listing a series of warrants that amount to a bet on the dollar against the Deutsche mark. With the Bundesbank's cutting interest rates last Thursday, the warrants look well positioned in the market.

The formula to determine the warrants' value at their June 30, 1995, expiration is relatively complicated, but their worth will be greater the farther the dollar moves past 1.704 DM, its level a few days before the warrants began trading last Tuesday. Below that level they will expire worthless.

Should the dollar equal 2 DM at expiration, the warrants will be worth \$7.60, the Amex notes. The break-even level is roughly 1.89 DM. Near there, their value will be \$4.875, where they started trading.

The dollar fell back a little against the mark after the warrants were listed but rebounded on the German rate cut. The dollar closed in Europe Friday just above 1.70 DM.

The series of 4 million warrants was issued by International Finance Corp., an affiliate of the World Bank that arranges financing in developing countries. It is one of several brands of currency warrants offered on the American exchange, which has become something of a specialist in the field.

### DM interest rates

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France F. F.	1,850	1,070	590
Germany (incl.) D. M.	700	385	210
hand delivery	D. M.	850	470
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Greece Dr.	75,000	41,000	22,000
Ireland Ir. £	230	125	65
Italy Lira	500,000	275,000	150,000
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Netherlands H.	770	420	230
Norway N. Kr.	3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	26,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	26,000	14,000
hand delivery	Ptas.	56,000	27,500
Sweden (incl.) S. Kr.	3,100	1,700	900
hand delivery	S. Kr.	3,500	1,900
Switzerland S. Fr.	810	440	245
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THE MONEY REPORT

# For Hotels, the Worst Is Over

By Aline Sullivan

AMERICAN tourists—a fickle breed at the best of times—are back. Lured abroad by a stronger dollar, glimmers of domestic recovery and—crucially—no sign of the Gulf War starting up again, their much-missed spending power is set to reassert itself. This is good news, not only for hotel managers, but also for investors in hotel shares.

Investors in this sector in Europe and in the United States have had much to grumble about in recent years. Along with a drop in tourism and business travel, shares have been depressed by low property values and the burden of debt taken on in the heady days of the 1980s.

"The business has had a rough couple of years but the general consensus is that the cycle has bottomed out, both from the occupancy and investment standpoints," said Simon Turner, vice president of Salomon Brothers in London. "There is an opportunity now to buy into some areas at historically low prices."

But investors need to be selective, analysts warn. Many hotel stocks in the United States and Britain are good long-term buys because these countries are coming out of recession. Britain is also a prime destination for American tourists and a magnet for Far Eastern investors. But properties in continental Europe may prove less profitable.

Continental European hoteliers will need to improve cost controls in order to remain profitable this year, according to an industry survey published recently by the London-based hotel and leisure consultants Pannell Kerr Forster Associates.

The survey forecast only moderate profits this year for the European hotel sector with tough times ahead for groups in recession-hit countries, particularly Germany. Hotel revenues are also likely to remain depressed in Sweden, Italy and Spain, the survey said.

Investors in the European hotel sector should look for companies with a reasonable geographic spread to avoid the areas heading for recession, said Mr. Turner. "This may prove difficult, however."

"Accor is the only obvious pan-European hotel company," said Mr. Turner. It also has the advantage of a wide spread between luxury, four-star hotels and cheaper, one-star properties. But shareholders should be prepared to wait for Accor to digest its 1991 acquisition of rival French hotel group Wagon Lits before expecting strong profits, he said.

The outlook should, in theory, be more promising for the British hotel sector. According to Pannell Kerr Forster, heavy cost-cutting enabled British hotels to overcome lower revenues and increase their operating profits by 3.3 percent last year.

"The British hotel industry can only get better now," said Nigel Hicks, leisure industry analyst at the London stockbroker Panmure Gordon.

"London will be the first beneficiary when Americans start coming back to Europe," he said. "But thing like it was in the early 1980s," he said.

Shares in other British groups with hotel operations have been depressed for several years. Financial problems at Queens Moat resulted in a suspension of trading in the company's shares on March 31 and analysts expect some of its best properties to be sold, most likely to Forte. Ladbroke, the owner of Hilton International, is burdened with problems in its property and retail operations.

Shares in Bass, the owner of the Holiday Inn chain, offer good value now, said Mr. Hicks. Holiday Inns have a wide geographic spread and are attractive to Americans traveling abroad, he said.

Margio Vignola, hotel analyst at Salomon Brothers in New York, recommends buying shares in Marriott and Hospitality Franchise Systems. Both companies have registered higher demand and occupancy levels so far this year while reservations for the summer look strong, she said.

That makes a welcome change from the experience of the past two years. A massive building spree in the 1980s resulted in overcapacity in the American hotel market, leaving many hotels with less than 50 percent occupancy last year, well below the 60 percent or so necessary to break even, said Mr. Turner. Oversupply has forced room prices so low that they are now "ridiculously cheap," he said.

"Virtually no new hotels have been built in the U.S. over the past two years," said Mr. Turner. "Supply growth is stagnant and demand is growing. At some point that has to be good news for the industry."

## 'London will be the first beneficiary when Americans start coming back to Europe.'

Nigel Hicks, analyst

room rates can't rise until occupancy improves."

Forte, Britain's biggest hotel and restaurant group, should show the strongest gains as the market improves, said Mr. Hicks. It has a strong brand name and has been expanding in continental Europe, including a recent joint venture to manage several hotels owned by Italy's Agip.

Shareholders may be in for a long wait, however. Forte cut its dividend in April for the first time in 20 years and warned that it expects no early recovery. The company has also put much of its American Travelodge chain up for sale.

"People could be disappointed in hotel stocks over the next few years," said Mr. Hicks. "There are better opportunities over the longer term but the market won't be any-



# If You Buy Jewelry, Don't Be Impatient

By Kate Bales

ACCORDING to the wisdom of Broadway, "diamonds are a girl's best friend." Perhaps. Nevertheless, most women aren't reluctant to welcome a nice sapphire, ruby, or emerald into their circle of intimates. But sentiment is one thing, finance another. When tempted by that alluring cluster of precious stones, is it possible to actually justify the purchase by declaring that it's a secure investment?

Philippe Bessis, a spokesman for the jeweler Cartier in Paris, points out that "jewelry must be looked at as a long-term investment; generally, 25 years or more. On the positive side, no piece of Cartier jewelry resold at auction has ever brought less than the original purchase price. On the other hand, the investment of jewelry is never certain and often people are deceived by trying to think purely in terms of financial gain."

Sotbeby's winter 1993 sale of "Magnificent Jewelry" in St. Moritz, Switzerland, brought in a total of \$23,870,566. Of all the pieces put up for sale 84 percent were sold, and many doubled their resale estimates. Notably, five of the most princely baubles were snatched up by Sheikh Ahmed Fitaifi.

In order to hold or gain value, jewelry that is somewhat less mag-

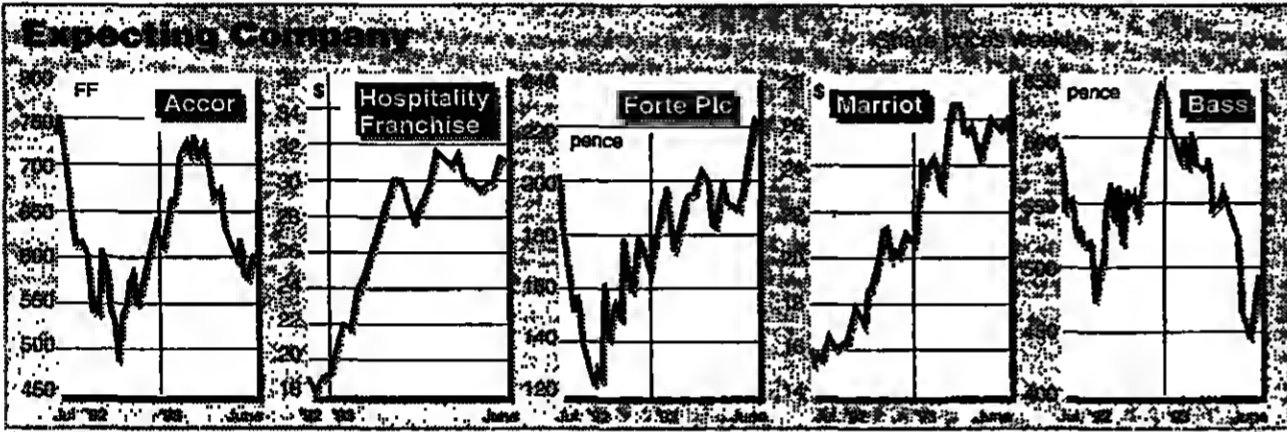
nificent must meet several criteria. Mr. Bessis sees the first as being "the selection of quality stones." While there are several instances where jewels previously owned by royals, or celebrities, have sold for more than their true market value, buying quality is usually imperative to a future resale. Mr. Bessis has a further suggestion for anyone interested in investing in jewelry: "Be careful not to fall in love with the jewels themselves. Investors must forget sentiment."

Resale value is often highly tied to the signature that the piece bears. Alain Boucheron, president of Boucheron in Paris, notes that "like paintings, signed pieces of jewelry always carry greater value."

Sheikh Fitaifi personally selected two 1960 Van Cleef & Arpels pendants for which he paid \$105,000,000 and \$582,000. Both figures were doubled the low estimate.

The potential value of any given item is something determined by several factors. How long has the piece been out of the designer's available collection? There is a host of similar questions relating to authenticity and desirability.

It can take a hundred years, or more, for an individual designer to build the kind of reputation that warrants the status of being a true signature. Boucheron, a design house created in 1858, is still in the hands of the original family. Car-



# Credit Cards and Airlines: Too Soon to Tell

## Low Interest Rates vs. 'Give-Backs'

THE recent launch of a credit card by British Airways, in association with Chase Manhattan Bank, has analysts divided over whether the airline, the bank, or Visa, the credit card company, will benefit from the issue. Thus far there has been a lot of talk about the effects the new product may or may not have on the commercial prospects and the stock prices of these companies. The story, so far, is that it's too early to tell.

But from the consumers' view, a few points at least are clear. Besides serving as a standard credit card, the plastic will earn frequent flier miles on interna-

tional and American domestic flights via BA and USAir, in which the British company has a \$400 million investment. Typically, a cardholder has to charge about \$20,000 in goods and service to qualify for a free U.S. domestic flight, and \$40,000 for an international flight.

Credit card deals increasingly fall into two camps, says Robert McKinley of RAM Research, a card-data group. The first category is the stripped-down, plain vanilla Visa or MasterCard, with few perks but a low interest rate charged on unpaid balances, generally around 10 percent.

But perhaps the best offer of all for consumers who feel somewhat befuddled by the plethora of rates and deals may be two free publications, according to Mr. McKinley. MasterCard offers a "Smart Credit Quiz" (available toll-free within the United States by calling (800) 999-5136, and Visa has come up with "Credit Cards: An Owner's Manual" (800) VISA-511.

Both groups will mail this information to addresses outside the United States. To qualify for the credit cards, however, expatriates must have a U.S. address.

For more information on the British Airways/Chase card, call 800 AT CHASE.

June Market Scoreboard		
Best Performers		
Stock	% change	Price June 30
<b>New York Stock Exchange</b>		
Quantum Chemical	38.20	19.00
Galen Health Care	31.80	18.75
USG	30.00	13.00
Bally Manufacturing	28.30	8.38
Community Physicians	22.70	11.50
Tucson Electric Power	22.20	4.13
GenCorp	21.8	15.38
Tektronix	18.90	28.25
Oracle Systems	18.00	48.25
Tranaco Energy	17.50	16.75
<b>Frankfurt Stock Exchange</b>		
Klohn-Werke	21.70	62.70
Ancher & Moller-Bel Haren	21.20	1085.00
Thyssen	17.50	192.70
Ancher & Moller-Bel Inh	16.30	1092.00
Luthansa	15.90	118.00
Colares Wozzug	15.60	688.00
Volkswagen Stamm	15.50	398.00
Koblenz	15.20	133.00
Lufthansa	14.10	185.50
Volkswagen Vorzug	13.80	287.00
<b>Paris Stock Exchange</b>		
Bic	19.70	1252.00
Site Financier	18.00	1204.00
Daniel	17.80	4200.00
Framy Capital	16.40	177.00
Cap Garnier	15.30	193.80
Salomon SA	14.20	1589.00
Matra-Helland	13.50	134.50
Michelin SA	13.20	165.80
Gaz et Eaux	13.20	1586.00
Compagnie Generale	13.10	543.00
<b>London Stock Exchange</b>		
Castrol	23.20	0.43
Sainsbury	22.00	2.00
Wm Morrison Group	17.30	2.30
Fortis	17.00	2.27
British Aerospace	16.90	3.99
British Light	16.40	8.30
Ampco (BSE)	16.10	0.65
St James Place Capital	14.00	1.22
Amesbury International	13.20	7.97
Barratt Developments	13.00	1.58
<b>Tokyo Stock Exchange</b>		
Toho Oil	18.8	21200.0
Daifuku	15.8	1430.0
Mitsubishi Prefecture	12.3	915.0
Chugai	10.7	1890.0
Daicel	10.5	2190.0
Tokai	10.1	545.0
Tokai	9.1	1320.0
Aihara	8.5	1070.0
Bank Tokai	7.8	1350.0
Tokyo Electric	6.7	640.0
<b>Worst Performers</b>		
Stock	% change	Price June 30
<b>New York Stock Exchange</b>		
Apple Computer	-30.20	39.50
Chemical Waste MGMT	-28.80	9.25
Flyby	-28.50	7.00
Nike B	-28.30	27.98
Reebok International	-23.80	16.50
USAir Group	-23.30	16.50
Spring Industries	-22.70	34.88
EG&G	-21	19.25
Zarish Electronics	-18.30	7.39
Deluxe	-16.40	35.25
<b>Frankfurt Stock Exchange</b>		
Pfaff (Gm)	-14.10	228.00
Graeb (Frankfurt) Vorzug	-13.70	265.00
Geweissner Gsm	-11.10	122.00
Miele	-9.20	125.25
Dyckerhoff Vorzug	-8.50	479.00
SAP Stamm	-8.40	149.00
Philips Kommunikation	-8.20	309.00
Sillinger + Berger	-7.80	570.00
Dechsel (Frankfurt) Stamm	-6.70	108.00
Globe	-6.70	394.00
<b>Paris Stock Exchange</b>		
BIS	-21.50	126.00
Ingenico	-21.50	141.10
Ciments Francais Ord A	-14.70	139.00
Stratofacem	-11.30	477.00
Legris Industries	-10.30	147.50
Clarin	-8.60	508.00
Ciments Francais Priv B	-8.40	306.00
Groupe Andre	-8.10	895.00
Casino ADP	-7.80	99.80
Lapeyre	-7.50	190.40
<b>London Stock Exchange</b>		
Ferrari International	-34.50	0.10
Simon Engineering	-31.70	0.85
Wellcome	-13.40	6.68
Norcoral	-8.80	1.47
Onyx	-8.80	0.21
London International	-8.70	1.70
Smithline Bechem Plc A	-8.40	4.41
Smithline Bechem Plc A	-8.10	4.41
Hilldown Holdings	-8.10	1.57
Dawson International	-8.00	2.38
<b>Tokyo Stock Exchange</b>		
Jinome Sewing Machine	-18.50	455.00
Daifuku Paper	-17.10	1530.00
Japan Aviation Equip	-16.80	891.00
Nippondenso	-15.90	1530.00
Sanyo Sbk (Osaka TT)	-15.70	1340.00
Aiki	-15.50	325.00
Toyota Automatic Lzd	-14.20	2590.00
Alpha Electric	-14.20	1059.00
Lowson Paper	-13.20	108.00
Fujita Kasei	-13.20	329.00

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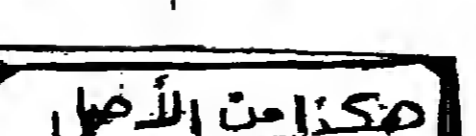
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# SPORTS SOCCER

## French Police Detain Senior Marseille Aide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MARSEILLE — Olympique Marseille's general secretary, Jean-Pierre Bernès, was detained on Friday for further questioning about his alleged role in charges of bribery by the European soccer champion, police sources said.

Bernès was questioned by the police for more than four hours after leaving a hospital in Marseille where he had been treated for depression since last Saturday. The sources said he would remain in police custody for more questioning about allegations that Marseille tried to rig a league match against Valenciennes with a bribe of 250,000 francs (\$43,900).

Valenciennes players have named Bernès as their contact man, along with the Marseille midfielder Jean-Jacques Eydie.

Under French law, suspects can be held for up to 48 hours before being handed over to a judge, who decides whether to formally place them under investigation.

Four people have been placed under investigation, a step that can lead to formal charges.

Prosecutor Eric de Mongolfier said Bernès would be questioned by the investigating judge.

"Everything will depend on what Mr. Bernès has to say," Mongolfier said. "If his explanations are good and convincing and the judge thinks they are, he will go out free."

Bernès is suspected of organizing bribes allegedly offered to three Valenciennes players to throw a French first division match on May 20, which Marseille won, 1-0.

Marseille went on to win its fifth straight French championship and the European Champions' Cup. Valenciennes was relegated to the second division.

A Valenciennes player, Christophe Robert, has admitted receiving 250,000 francs before the

match. Robert and his wife, Marie-Christine, have been placed under investigation along with Eydie.

The former Argentine World Cup star Jorge Burruchaga, who plays for Valenciennes, was placed under investigation on Thursday.

Bernès is the team's No. 2 official after the owner, Bernard Tapie.

On Thursday, the police swept into Marseille's training camp in the Pyrenees and took away 12 players for questioning. All were released, although four were interrogated for several hours.

On Friday, Tapie condemned the interrogations and accused the media of trying to smear the club with bribery allegations.

"It's the biggest media manipulation I've seen in my life," Tapie said in an interview with the French daily Liberation. He said the affair was being orchestrated by "a journalist, a politician and the public prosecutor."

The president of the French league, Noël Le Graet, said on Friday that while Marseille might start the French league championship on July 24, if the team was found to have committed an offense, it would be punished later.

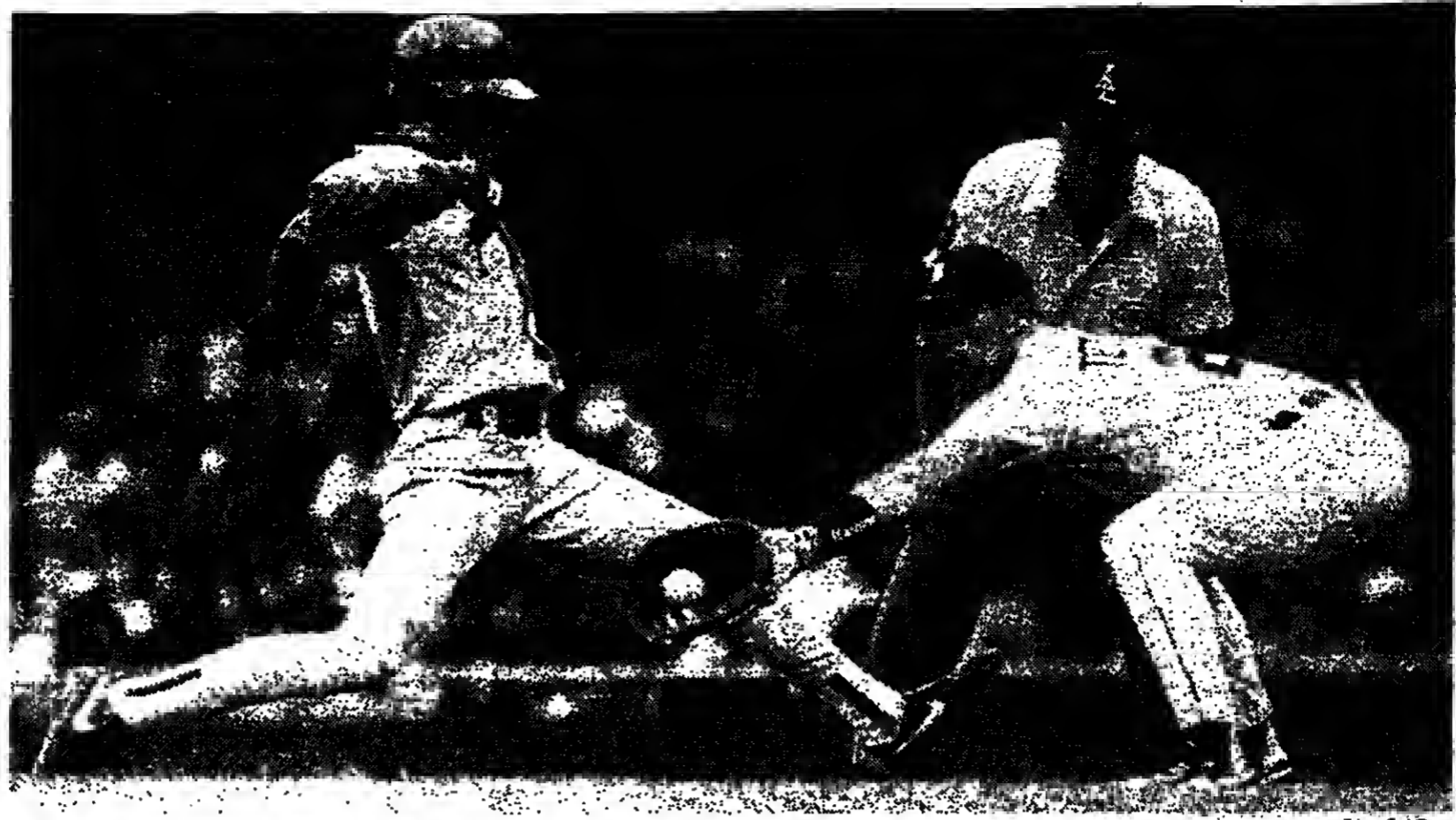
The league said on Friday that its executive council would meet Wednesday to discuss the scandal. League officials said, however, that they were unlikely to take any action until the criminal investigation was completed.

Meanwhile, CSKA Moscow on Thursday withdrew allegations that Marseille tried to bribe its players before a Champions' Cup game.

CSKA's coach, Gennadi Kostylev, had said that Marseille tried to bribe the Russians before their 6-0 defeat in Marseille on March 17.

On Friday, a UEFA spokesman in Bern confirmed that the CSKA allegations had been withdrawn.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)



The Rangers' Dave Hulse stretching to beat a pick-off throw from Detroit pitcher John Doherty to Mickey Tetletson at first. Texas extended Detroit's losing streak to 10.

## Even Home Isn't Sweet For Tigers

The Associated Press

Coming home didn't make a bit of difference for the Detroit Tigers. If anything, they played worse.

Detroit's losing streak reached 10 games Thursday night when the Tigers made four errors in an 8-5

**AL ROUNDUP**

loss to the Texas Rangers. John Doherty was tagged for eight runs and 10 hits in four-plus innings.

Detroit, which led the AL East by two games on June 27, dropped 4½ games behind first-place Toronto.

Detroit has been outscored 80-31 during the slide.

"Being home doesn't solve anything," said the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson. "That has nothing to do with anything."

"I've seen all of this before," said Lou Whitaker, a 17-year veteran. "It happens in baseball."

"We just need to win a game," he added. "Two weeks ago, we were the kings of the hill, and we were winning every series. Now, we can't even win a single game."

Detroit's Cecil Fielder hit a 440-foot, two-run homer in the third, his 20th home run of the season.

Athletics 6, Angels 3: In Oakland, Terry Steinbach homered and drove in four runs as Oakland won its third straight and completed its first sweep this season. The A's moved out of last place in the AL West for the first time since May 29.

Mariners 6, Twins 1: Erik Hanson broke a six-game losing streak, scattering eight hits in the Metrodome as he won for the first time since May 8, beating the Twins in Seattle.

White Sox 6, George Strait and Carl Willis combined to give up five runs in the eighth.

Orioles 1, White Sox 6: In Chicago, Baltimore's Jamie Moyer won his fourth consecutive game, outpitching Jack McDowell, who lost despite throwing a three-hitter for his sixth complete game.

## Cardinals Reshuffle the Swooning Phillies, 14-5

The Associated Press

Two weeks ago, the Philadelphia Phillies were making a joke of the NL East race. They're not laughing now.

"This is the most embarrassing game I've ever been a part of, and I've been on some very bad teams, and I've been a very, very bad player before," Darren Daulton said after the Cardinals romped past the Phillies, 14-5, on Thursday in St. Louis, Missouri.

The Phillies led the division by 11½ games on June 14. But after losing three of four in St. Louis, their lead was cut to 5½ games over the Cardinals.

"I hope they feel like they're in a race," said the Cardinals starter, Bob Tewksbury.

"Heck, yeah. If they don't think we can chase them down, they're doing us a favor."

Brian Jordan hit a grand slam and drove in five runs. Bernard Gilley had his second straight four-hit game and Gregg Jefferies

**NL ROUNDUP**

had three hits and drove in two runs. The Cardinals had their highest-scoring game of the season and won for the 10th time in 12 games.

Tewksbury won his fifth straight decision. He pitched eight innings and did not walk a batter for his third straight start.

"They made it easy for me," Tewksbury said. "Those are the games pitchers relish."

Curt Schilling, meanwhile, gave up 11 hits

and 11 runs — seven earned — in 2½ innings. He has lost his last three starts, allowing 15 earned runs and 26 hits in 12 innings.

Braves 4, Rockies 0: Tom Glavine needed only 93 pitches in a four-inning Atlanta game that gave the Braves their second sweep of the season, both against Colorado.

Glavine walked none and struck out two in his second shutout of the season and 12th of his career. Only one Colorado runner reached second base.

The Braves are 7-0 against the Rockies this year.

Astros 8, Reds 1: Pete Harnisch stopped Kevin Mitchell's 20-game hitting streak and pitched Houston past the Reds in Cincinnati.

Harnisch retired Mitchell on a fly ball with

the bases loaded, two outs and the score tied at 1 in the fifth inning.

Expos 7, Pirates 5: Rookie Tim Laker lined a three-run double during a six-run third inning that sent Montreal over visiting Pittsburgh. The Pirates lost for the 12th time in 13 road games.

The Expos overcame a 3-0 deficit in the third on a two-run single by Frank Bolick, an RBI single by Moises Alou and a bases-loaded double by Laker.

Mariners 7, Mets 5: Charlie Hough gave up a long home run to Dwight Gooden, but pitched Florida past New York, as the Mariners awarded their first sweep at home.

It was Gooden's seventh career home run, breaking the team record for pitchers set by Tom Seaver.

## Indurain: A Serene Champion's Calm Before the Tour de France Storm

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

LE PUY DU FOU, France — The word for Miguel Indurain is "serene."

Loose and smiling, Indurain glows with confidence as he sets out Saturday to try to win his third successive Tour de France bicycle race.

"I really believe that the only person who can defeat me is myself," he said this week, and there is no evidence to dispute him.

Professional bicycle racing, however, is a sport in which the ability to bluff can be vital. On those rare mornings when a star rider's legs feel like cotton or, worse, lead, the thing to do is put on a smile and attack, hoping to be caught quickly while sending the false message that all is well. Opponents are usually bluffed out of launching an attack themselves.

Indurain, a 29-year-old Spaniard with nine Tours de France behind him, knows this tactic as well as anybody does.

Still, when he said at a news conference Friday that he was "in good form," that he was confident and that confidence in the Tour de France was just as important as strong legs, nobody believed he was bluffing.

He is becoming what Eddy Merckx was to most of the 1970s and Bernard Hinault was to

most of the 1980s: the dominant rider, the man who leaves his name attached to the era. Greg LeMond, who will miss this Tour de France because of a mysterious allergy and even more mysterious loss of climbing ability, came close to the same standing but never made it because his three Tour victories were followed by three years of decline that coincided with Indurain's rise.

LeMond, who just turned 32, will almost certainly never win five Tours, as only Merckx, Hinault and Jacques Anquetil have done since the race began in 1903. Almost certainly, Indurain has a chance to match them, even if he does play down the possibility.

"Let me win a third Tour and then we'll see about a fourth and fifth," he says placidly.

He has always been placid, sometimes to the point of torpor, but never as serene in the certainty of his power, experience and standing. Ranked a distant first in the computerized standings of the world's top 800 professional racers, Indurain enters the race with victories in the last two Tours de France and the last two Giro d'Italia, the sport's major stage, or multi-day, races.

And, he says, he is stronger now than when he first won the Tour in 1991. "Mostly, I know what I can do, exactly how far I can go," he said. "That's what experience does for you."

Indurain, who rides for the Banesto team from his homeland, demonstrated exactly what experience does for him in a Spanish time-up race, the Tour of the Mining Regions, last month. Holding the lead on the next-to-last day, he weakened and was left far behind during the final climb.

No panic, no problem, as there might have been for a less secure racer. In the heat of battle, he explained later, he forgot to eat enough to fuel his 6-foot-2-inch, (1.88-meter) 176-pound (80-kilogram) frame. "It's a good lesson," he added. "I always thought it couldn't happen to me. It won't happen again." The next day he won the stage, dashing any hope that his weakness had been due to form, not hunger.

A few days later, in the Spanish national championships last Sunday, he finished second, beaten by just seven seconds as he sought to retain his title.

Once again Indurain showed that he had left nothing behind at the Giro, a three-week race that he won by nearly a minute. He admitted later that he had not catered or finished the Italian race at the very top of his condition, preferring to peak in the Tour de France.

But he impressed his rivals, most of whom will be here. One of them, Andy Hampsten, an Amer-

ican with the Motorola team, offered this analysis of Indurain in Italy. "Even when he got in trouble on a hard climb on the next-to-last stage of the Giro, he didn't crack, he didn't crumble, he never fell apart." That's called experience.

Is Indurain unbeatable?

"I don't see him as unbeatable in the Tour de France," Hampsten said, "but I think he's the strongest man here. And there are a lot of strong riders here."

He ticked off other Indurain strengths: "In the Giro, like always, he was just where he needed to be. He also knows how to use his time when he has an advantage. Let him take the lead and you're in trouble." That's called experience, too.

The Spaniard is taking this 80th Tour more seriously than he took the Giro. There, he said, he inspected only one stage beforehand. "I rode from day to day," he told the French magazine Vélo. "That was good enough for me."

Far the Tour de France, on the other hand, he has explored every climb in the Alps and Pyrenees. "I know it by heart, not every town obviously, but every stage." The Tour will cover 3,270 kilometers (2,031 miles) as it winds its way clockwise around France, Andorra and a dab of Spain before finishing July 25 in Paris.

First comes Saturday's prologue, a 68-kilometer dash around Le Puy du Fou, which bills itself as the globe's first historical and ecological park. The air is alive with barnyard smells, a falconry exhibition competes with a sound and light show incorporating a giant movie screen and there seem to be any number of armored knights galloping about to the Triumphal March from "Aida."

**ONCE to Use Revolutionary Bike**

A new version of the revolutionary Lotus bike that helped Chris Boardman win an Olympic gold medal in Barcelona last year is to make a surprise debut in the Tour de France on Saturday, Reuters reported.

The bike, developed only two days ago and thought to save as much as three seconds per kilometer, is expected to be ridden in the Tour's prologue by two time-trial favorites, Alex Zülle and Eric Brukink of the Spanish ONCE team.

Boardman, a Briton relatively unknown before the Games, crushed the opposition to win gold in the individual pursuit on a revolutionary aerodynamic bike with a one-piece frame. The new version, an adaptation of the Boardman model, is a joint production by Lotus and the French firm Look. It would be used only in Tour time trials.

**Canseco Out for Season**

The Texas Rangers slugger Jose Canseco said Thursday that a torn elbow ligament would end his season and might hamper his career. The AP reported from Birmingham, Alabama.

Canseco said an orthopedic examination confirmed that he had a tear in his right elbow, likely related to a brief pitching appearance in May. But the right fielder said he wanted to "weigh the pros and cons" a day or two before deciding whether to have surgery.

Canseco, being paid \$4.1 million this year, said the minimum recovery time for such an injury is six months to a year. He is guaranteed \$4.4 million for 1994 and \$5.1 million for 1995.

He said there was no guarantee that the injury would heal even with an operation. Asked whether his career may be over, the former Oakland Athletics star said, "Anything can happen."

Canseco pitched an inning on May 29 at Boston in a 15-1 Texas loss. He said he felt a sharp pain on his second pitch but threw 31 more, allowing two hits and three runs, and walking three.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"I'M NOT A TATTLE TALE. JOEY, I'M USUALLY THE TALE THEY TATTLE."

**PEANUTS**

WELL, YOU DID IT AGAIN, DIDN'T YOU? YOU HIT ANOTHER HOME RUN, AND RUINED MY LIFE!

I WAS LUCKY!

YOU ALMOST KILLED ME WHEN YOU SLID INTO HOME...

YOU WERE BLOCKING THE PLATE, SWEETIE.

I STILL CAN'T FIND MY OTHER SHOE...

I'M SORRY!

I HATE GOING THE REST OF MY LIFE WEARING ONLY ONE SHOE

**CALVIN AND HOBBES**

THE ONLY SKILLS I HAVE ARE THOSE THAT HAVE NO REAL APPLICATION IN LIFE.

**JUMBLE**

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four words. One letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENSOO

ENCIE

THARAT

VERROF

Answer here: THE

**BLONDIE**

THAT'S YOUR UNCLE WALKING... HE WAS A GREAT MAGICIAN!

ONCE HE EVEN SAILED HIMSELF IN HALF!

WOW! THAT'S GREAT!

IS HE STILL DOING MAGIC?

YES, BUT ONLY PART TIME!

**WIZARD of ID**

EIGHT O'CLOCK AND TIME FOR THE NEWS

IS OUR DRINKING WATER SAFE?

DETAILS AT ELEVEN

UNTIL THEN... DRINK JUICE

**BEEBLE BAILEY**

"IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SENT YOUR PAYMENT, THANK YOU. IF YOU HAVEN'T, PLEASE SEND PAYMENT IMMEDIATELY."

JOHN BAILEY

I THOUGHT I JUST SENT BEETLE FIFTY BUCKS A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO

NOPE, BAILEY

**REX MORGAN**

THANK YOU, DR. MORSE—HOWEVER, MY WORK WITH TROPICAL DISEASES WOULD SEEM A TAD DULL FOR TONIGHT'S ESTEEMED GUEST.

INSTEAD, MY TOPIC WILL BE...

GREEDY PHYSICIANS: THE MONEY-CHANGERS IN THE TEMPLE OF MEDICINE?

**DOONESBURY**

SEE, I HAVE... I'VE GOTTEN BETTER. NEARLY ANYONE CAN DO THAT.

ANYWAY, IT'S SO GOOD TO SEE YOU. YOU HAVEN'T CHANGED AT ALL!

EITHER WAY, I'M NOT SURE I REALIZED JUST HOW MUCH I MISSED YOU.

I KNOW, THAT'S WHAT THIS DREAM WAS ALL ABOUT!

REALLY? IT WAS?

YUP, BUT I'M AFRAID IT'S OVER NOW. YOU HAVE TO GET UP.

SUIT YOURSELF, BUT YOU'RE GOING TO HIT RUSH HOUR.

NO! NOT YET!

**GARFIELD**

CATS ARE PRIMAL CREATURES

YEP, IT'S SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

I THINK I'LL GO WRESTLE A MEAT LOAF

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DAVE BARRY

A Serious Moment

MIAMI — It's 6 P.M., and we're waiting for our 12-year-old son, Rob, to return from a quick bike ride. We're going to go out to dinner to celebrate the fact that, for the 1,000th consecutive night, we have figured out an excuse to not cook at home.

Now Beth and I are in the car. AND I'm driving too fast, but I have to; I have to see what I don't want to see. Up ahead some people are gathered on the side of the road, and a woman is kneeling — she has blood on her dress, a lot of blood — and lying in front of her, on his back, his face covered with blood.

Sometimes I wonder if parenthood is such a good idea. I can remember when there was nobody in my world as important to me as me. Rob changed that. Right at birth. When he came out, looking like a cranky old prune, he didn't cry. Beth, instantly a mom, kept saying, "Why isn't he crying?"

"Oh God," says Beth. "Oh God." Now I'm opening the door, stumbling out of the car toward Rob. He's moving his right hand. HE'S WAVING AT ME. He's giving me a weak, bloody smile, trying to reassure me. "It's my fault," he's saying. "I'm sorry. It's my fault."

That was the most sickeningly vulnerable feeling I'd ever felt. It turned out he was O.K. — just a little blockage. The doctor gave him back to us, and we quickly became traditional first-time parents, wrapped in a woody cocoon of joy and exhaustion, taking a genuine intellectual interest in poop, marveling at the thrill we felt, the CONNECTION, when our son's tiny hand squeezed our fingers.

He was O.K. A broken leg. SOME skin scraped off, a lot of stitches, but nothing that won't heal. He'll be getting out of his cast in a couple of months, getting on with his ever-busier life, his friends, his school, his snuff; he'll be growing bigger, moving faster, this bright comet-boy who streaked into my universe 12 years ago and is already starting to arc his way back out, farther from me, from my control, from my sight.

Mystical, Minimalist and Very Popular

By John Rockwell

BERLIN — The astonishing success of the Elektra Nonesuch recording of Henryk Gorecki's Third Symphony has thrust that diffident, rather puzzled Polish composer into the limelight. The recording has been No. 1 for most of this year on the British and American classical sales charts, and for a time it was No. 6 on the British pop chart as well, outselling every sort of teen idol.



Henryk Gorecki: His Third Symphony reached No. 6 on the British pop chart.

Gorecki's "Symphony of Sorrowful Songs," as it is subtitled, consists of an hour's worth of slow movements with soprano solo — hardly a likely candidate for the pop charts. Yet the affecting emotions of the words and singing, and the shining affirmation of Gorecki's instrumental writing, have won mass approval, even as they alienated those composers for whom commercial success is a sign of capitulation.

more austere formalist, purifying his materials into a rigorous yet childlike adoration of God. Gorecki is more stylistically fluid, ranging from a brilliant, even harsh idiom that recalls the late Olivier Messiaen to the songful, flowing, folk-flavored meditations that made his Third Symphony (composed 17 years ago) so popular.

PEOPLE

Count of Paris Blocked From Selling Treasures

Paris and a pretender to France's defunct throne, was banned by a Paris appeals court on Friday from selling off the family treasures. The count, 85, will not be able to go ahead with an auction of furniture, paintings, jewelry and silver with an estimated value of 20 million francs (\$3.63 million) that had been scheduled for Monaco on Saturday.

Lawyers for the writer Janet Malcolm and the subject she interviewed, the Freudian scholar and psychoanalyst Jeffrey Masson, have both filed for new trials after a federal jury found in San Francisco last month that five quotes attributed to Masson in an article by Malcolm that appeared in The New Yorker were fabricated or distorted.

Jasper, the infant son of the award-winning film director Jane Campion, has died 12 days after birth. The New Zealand-born Campion's latest movie, "The Piano" won the Golden Palm award at the Cannes Film Festival in May, the first female director to receive the honor. There was no mention of the cause of death in a statement in Sydney made by Campion's press agent.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 5

WEATHER

Weather forecast tables for Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, and Oceania. Includes temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

THIS WEEKEND AT THE BEACH

Weekend weather forecast tables for Saturday and Sunday across various global locations, including Europe, Asia, and Oceania.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



AT&T Access Numbers table listing international phone numbers for various countries like Andhra, Armenia, Austria, etc.

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